THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. NO. 29.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

What Next?

We promised in our last to specify instances of seditious speaking and writing. About a year ago, after the several disasters at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, when our cause was in the depth of storm and the country in the strain of a dread crisis, a body of men in North Carolina—some influenced by cowardice, others by ambition and preference for the cause of the enemy, and a third inconsiderate politicians aiming at party successes—set themselves to work to agitate this State. Meetings were gotten up in the proposed interest of peace, but many of them became the exponents of outrageous disloyal sentiments, full of sedition. Prominent papers of the State, fulminated accusations against the government, uttered threats, invited resistance, and by a series of pernicious publications stirred the popular mind to a fury of discontent and insubordination.

The most gloomy pictures were drawn; all the dark colors were painted; every measure of government opposed; and these things had their effect. Our soldiers became unhappy, despondent and dissatisfied, and in large bodies deserted. Our enemies took hope, and whereas the abandonment of their occupation in this State had been discussed and became probable, leading journals among them, republished from the columns of the agitators here, the editorial pieces we have alluded to, and appealed to their government for further invasion of North Carolina, rather than her abandonment, and the movements of the enemy within our borders have been animated by the conduct of some of our own citizens, if they themselves are to be believed.

And these injurious publications and speeches have not ceased, though the judgement of condemnation upon them has been so emphatic. Not only have these effects been produced upon the enemy, but desertion has increased, and the harboring of deserters, until plundering, robbing and murdering have become common incidents in many portions of the State. There is sufficient proof to trace these consequences to the seditious teachings which we have alluded to, to satisfy any fair-minded jury.

What is the law worth to the public, if it protects not against these flagrant offenders? Wherefore indict poor men, who in a moment of passion strike each other, and fine them till as in many cases their small lots of ground fall under the hammer at execution sales, and permit outrageous crimes affecting the social organization and prolonging and adding to the horrors of war, to go unwhipt of justice? Why be lenient to the powerful and dangerous criminal, and relentless against those who commit petty violations of the law?

The remedy for these evils is various but easy. Public sentiment is a powerful agent for their correction. We do not mean the force of a mob, for we detest the lawless assumption of power by the violent and ill-disposed But a just public sentiment, concentrated upon a rigid purpose and determined to effect it, has the force of law and is clad with the panoply of justice.

But the Legislature also can do much. It can refuse exemption from military service to particular cases, which would otherwise fall into a class, and obtain it. They can drive out of their body disloyal men who have obtained election, and they can pass laws making the boundary line between civil liberty and inordinate license, so as to secure the use of freedom by preventing its abuse.

Congress can and ought to *expel* from its midst any member to whom can be traced the utterance of disloyal opinions, the advocacy of illegal propositions, and the prosecution of injurious and seditious agitation.

And the Governor of this State has now much in his power. The people have come to his rescue with extraordinary unanimity, and he stands secure in a pledge of support whose force is inestimable.

Among the chief of the agitators are many officers in military position of his own appointment—many of whom are liable to be conscripted, unless he puts in his certificate that they are needed as State officers. This embraces especially justices of the peace and militia and home guard officers. We by no means are to be understood that the Governor is to refuse his certificate for the reason of political opposition to him. But we mean to say, if any justice of the peace, or any other officer of State, has joined the tory society, or has and does foreswear his allegiance by the utterance or writing of disloyal sentiments, calculated to wound and injure the cause of independence, it is then the duty of the Governor to endorse on the conscription paper the reason for his refusal to claim that individual officer; and it is the duty of conscript officers to enrol all such persons as they are satisfied are disloyal and are doing damage, so as to bring the matter before the Governer. The army is a capital school for the inculcation of loyal feeling.

We press this subject, because of its immense importance. We are saved in North Carolina from scenes of dreadful enactment by the fortuitous successes of our arms. And the loyal people of the State have a right to be safe from a repetition of such dangers.

The Georgia Platform.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, having been lately assailed by some fellow who has been prying into his private affairs, for the purpose of slandering him, replies in a letter addressed to the Hon. Richard H. Clarke, which has been published in some of the Georgia papers. Among other charges, it was alleged against the Governor that he "purchased lands in South-western Georgia, in some illegal manner, out of the public funds;" and thereupon the Governor lets out a history of his private affairs—shows that he was worth $25,000 and inherited $20,000 more by his wife and children, which last, at 20 for one, was worth $400,000 Confed. With part of this and $50,000 borrowed money, he made the purchases alluded to. The Governor denies having speculated in necessaries, but admits that he has bought and sold other things, always endeavoring to make a profit. He says this is nobody's business, and rather prides himself on a good judgement, which enables him to "know what to buy and when to sell at a profit."

This sneaking intrusion into the Governor's private business transactions, is the introduction into the Georgia of a plank from the North Carolina platform, which recognizes and enjoins the propriety of a clandestine visit to a gentleman's kitchen, when occasion may require. Slanderous attacks of this character generally emanate from low characters—thieves themselves, or would be thieves—and Gov. Brown cannot hope to be free from them.

We have received from these enterprising publishers, Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, Columbia, South Carolina, a copy of "General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Confederate States Army, from January 1st to June 30, 1864, inclusive, prepared from files of headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, by B. C. Gilchrist, acting Judge Advocate General. Also, explanatory notes, and such decisions of the War Department as could be collected, touching matters of general concern to the service." This book is very neatly printed, and will prove very acceptable to officers of the army.

MANUAL OF MILITARY SURGERY, by Prof. J. Julian Chisholm Third edition. Columbia, S. C., Evans & Cogswell.—We have been kindly favored with a copy of this useful work by mail. It meets a necessity in the medical profession which has been sorely felt by many of the medical gentlemen, who have been called from their ordinary labors to the trying duties of surgery on the fields and in the hospitals. With a large store of instruction and counsel, the author has coupled practical illustrations of great value. The typographical execution of the work speaks well for the enterprising firm, from whose press it issues.

EXPORTATION OF GEORGIA WOMEN BY SHERMAN.—We read with much doubt the statement that Sherman had ordered all the factory girls at Roswell to be torn from their homes and sent north; first from the inhumanity of the act, and secondly, because we could see no good object to be accomplished by it. It turns out, however, to be true, as will appear from the following despatch which is copied in the Yankee papers:

Louisville, July 22.—Another instalment of fifty Confederate women, from Georgia, arrived here to-night. Three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville, and will be forwarded here on Tuesday next. They are to be sent out of the limits of the United States.

The Autocrat of Russia or Sultan of Turkey, justly says the Richmond Sentinel, never perpetrated a more inhuman act than the above on helpless women. What is most remarkable, the Poles, whose country women have been torn from their homes, and whole villages transported to Siberia, are found in the Yankee army, sustaining the perpetraters of such outrages.

The Secret Society.

The Charlotte *Democrat* is informed that one of the members of this society—a Home Guard officer—was examined by a military board at Salisbury the other day, and that he stated that he considered it the duty of those who belong to the society, to harbor and protect deserters, if the deserters should happen to be members of the order!

It has been ascertained that there are men in Charlotte and Concord who are authorized to initiate men into the treasonable concern.

SOLDIERS' ENDOWMENT FUND.—Rev. Dr. Deems has given a full *expose* in the last Deaf Mute Casket of the origin, progress and design of this Fund, together with interesting reflections and facts. The subscriptions paid and unpaid up to 1st July last, amount to $345,094. Of this amount $340,504 is from North Carolina, 3,770 from South Carolina, $800 from Virginia and $100 from Maryland. Buncombe is the banner County in this State, having contributed $23,590 to the Fund. Caswell next, $22,200, and Mecklenburg next, $17,215 According to the plan, the County which contributes the largest amount, will receive the largest amount of benefit.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

Mobile.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable and deplorable news we receive from Mobile, we are glad to see from our exchanges that the opinion is general that there is no reason to fear any great disaster to our arms in that quarter. The Richmond *Sentinel* speaks thus of the situation there:

Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, is twelve miles broad. It communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the west side will not admit vessels of more than five feet draft; but that on the east side, between the Island and Mobile Point, has eighteen feet water, the channel passing within a few yards of the Point. There is a bar across the Bay, near its upper end, which has only nine or ten feet water.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, *thirty* miles below the city, opposite Dauphin Island.

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels have succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, after an engagement, in which one of the Yankee monitors was sunk. Before getting in shelling distance of the city, the vessels will have to pass the bar at the head of the bay, besides encountering obstructions in the channel and passing defensive works of great strength.

We invite attention to the following extract from the New York *Times*, July 25th. The editor of the *Times* has mapped out Holden's plan for a peace, and indulges a few remarks on the subject which shed a flood of light on Holdenism in North Carolina. Read and ponder.

"How then is peace attainable? In two ways. By separate State action in the South, or by conquest.

"Peace is to be attained by separate State action through the power of the people. We are now having a practical illustration of the process in North Carolina. A Governor is to be elected in that State next month. Two candidates are before the people: Governor Vance the present incumbent, and W. C. Holden. The former of these is an adherent of the Richmond Government, willing to stand by its fortunes to the last. The latter is an enemy of that Government, and is pledged, if elected, to call a convention to sever all connection with it. The last accounts make it seem very probable that he may be elected. There are two tremendous motives operating to produce this result. First the general failing condition of the "Confederacy," which is becoming evident, in spite of all misrepresentations. Second the fact, staring the people of North Carolina full in the face, that when Lee is driven from Virginia he will fall back into their State, and, if once allowed a foothold there, will make it the same terrible scene of desolation Virginia now is. The only way to prevent this is for a sovereign convention of the State to assemble, to declare the State no longer a member of the "Confederacy," to call home its forty or fifty thousand soldiers to protect the State, and to ask the Federal Government to assist in that work. This request would be met with a ready and a liberal spirit. Gov. Holden, if so elected, would have but to utter the first syllable of such a solicitation to insure from the Northern people a special army of a hundred thousand volunteers, if there were need, to defend the old North State from "Confederate" invasion. Northern men would leap to her deliverance, as brother leaps to the rescue of brother. Such action upon the part of North Carolina would bring out a show of national good will that would make an instant end of every misconception and ill-feeling, and would put the State back into the Union with hardly an effort. Every question of dispute would melt to nothing, every difficulty would vanish. What the people of North Carolina can now do easily, if they but will, the people of any other Southern State can do. They simply have to quit the rebel flag, to be hailed as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-partners in all our countless national blessings."

Blockader Captured.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Capt. J. G. Hester, who has been running the blockade for some time, but who was captured off Charleston last month:

U. S. S. MASSACHUSETTS,
OFF NORFOLK, July 14, 1864.

Editors of Confederate: On the night of the 8th inst., while passing through the blockading fleet off Charleston, S. C., I was overhauled by three U. S. cruisers, viz: the Acasia Gunboat, Sweetbriar and Azalia. I was first fired at by a picket of musketry, but did not surrender to them. They immediately gave signal to the above three vessels. I steered my course down along Beech channel and was soon fired at by the Acasia, the shot passing very near the head of my wife, who was very composed and said—"Captain, do not step as long as she floats;" which determination I had come to long ago. However, I gave her a rocket and told her to fire it as soon as she thought there was imminent danger. I had no sooner done so than a shot from the Azalia cut my halliards, causing my sails to fall.—There being nothing but one sail standing I was compelled to surrender to the scoundrels. I am now on my way to Philadelphia with all the crew on board, including my wife.

Most Respectfully,
J. G. HESTER.

We have been requested to publish the following votes, although they are a little behind time:

Sixth North Carolina Cavalry—Vance 204, Holden 36.

Twelfth North Carolina regiment, unanimous for Vance.

The vote of Lincoln county, as published yesterday, was terribly wide of the mark.—The types had it—Vance 450, Holden 448; whereas it should have been—Vance 557, Holden 104.

Letter from France.

A friend has permitted us to insert the following letter in our columns:

C. S. STEAMER RAPPAHANNOCK,
Calais, France, June 22, 1864.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I embrace an opportunity just offered to write you. I am on duty on this vessel, as executive officer or senior Lieutenant. After waiting several months for her armament and necessary repairs, she is now ready for work.

The late naval engagement between the Alabama and Kearsage, is yet the principal topic of interest, as both English and French papers continue to write about and publish details of the fight. From the extracts I send, you discover the Alabama was greatly overmatched, but fought as a matter of honor. Having fulfilled her mission in driving the Yankee commerce from the seas, it now remained for her to assert her powers as a man of war, to silence the calumnious epithets of the Yankees, who insisted she was only a pirate. And as she lived dashingly and honorably, she died nobly and desperately. Capt. Semmes knew that he must give her up in a few days on account of his health; all of her officers were to be changed and the vessel to refit; he thought that he who had made her what she was, could only risk losing her in such an unequal contest. He was besought not to fight so superior a vessel; yet he deemed it right and honorable to do so—and as it was so ordered by the God of battles, lost her; but the Yankees have not a rope yarn, a thread of bunting, nor a splinter of her, and none of her crew to take home as the evidence of their victory.

So badly was their vessel damaged, that she was compelled to put into Cherbourg for repairs, and by the law of nations was compelled to give up her prisoners when in a foreign port. When the fifty or sixty men were put ashore at Cherbourg who were rescued from the Alabama before she sunk, so intense was their hatred to the yankees, they fell upon them "pell mell," and so furious was their onset, that it required the whole police force of that naval station to stop the fight.

Every one lauds the officers and crew of the Alabama. Dinners, banquets, testimonials, &c., flow in upon them in England in profusion, and all honor the ship which like a "Phantom ship" indeed, for two years defied the whole yankee navy, and who had in an engagement of 13 minutes sent one of their number to the bottom, superior in both men, battery and tonage.

She died a glorious death, and in her last moments, "like a warrior wrapping his martial cloak around him," and breathing his last amid the smoke and roar of battle, she sank with her flag waving in the hand of one of her devoted crew, entombed herself in her native element, so gently, so gracefully, in such perfect accord with her past life, as to impress all beholders with feelings of deepest sublimity. So gently did she sink to rest, not one of her crew were swept down by the rushing waters; but with her bow spirit pointing to heaven, directing her crew in her last moments where to put their trust in so glorious a cause. How melancholly must her crew feel at the loss of the ship they so much loved.

"Who can tell what heroes feel,
When all but life and honor's lost."

With best wishes for all friends, be assured of the tender love of your brother.

GEO. S. SHRYOCK, C. S. N.

JUNE 25th.

I add a postscript to speak of the *furore* that now prevails in France, caused by the fight and the loss of the "Alabama." In this country there was formerly very little sympathy for us—now every one is alive and excited about us and our cause. As Sampson slew many people during his life, but none at his death, so the "Alabama" acted in exciting admiration and sympathy. Could she be reached with safety, she would be pulled to pieces and distributed over Europe in fragment. To-morrow will be eight day since she sunk, and yet the papers of to-day still contain editorials, leaders, correspondence, clippings, &c., about her. She could not have done our cause more good had she been the victor instead of the vanquished. The navy officers of Great Britain are raising a fund to present a sword to Capt. Semmes as a token of their appreciation of his "daring gallantry and patriotic valor," to use their own words. Subscriptions are limited to a guinea (21 shillings) each, in order to allow a great number to subscribe. It will be a superb article and a proud professional endorsement of his career. At the same time the Yankees have damned themselves in continuing to fire on her, wounding her crew, as long as she was in sight and after her colors were lowered. The fight has aroused discussion among military and naval critics too, and many are the reflections on the results of the battle. It is now believed that no wooden vessels are capable of withstanding the effect of 11 inch shells and shot, or of the rifled 100 pounders of the present day. Strange to say, an 8 inch shell from the "Alabama" lodged in the sternpost of the "Kersage" but did not explode. She has it there yet and they are afraid to remove it. Had it exploded during the fight, the rudder, screw, and part of the stern of the Kearsage would have been blown away, and she would have gone down, stern first, in 10 or 15 minutes. But Providence decreed otherwise.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTERFEITERS.—Thomas Marquand, William Williams and Henry Marques found guilty of counterfeiting confederate Treasury notes, were sentenced by Judge Magrath, on Wednesday last, at Greenville, S. C., to be hanged; at Columbia, the former on the 16th September, the two latter on the 23d.

BUSHWHACKERS.—A note from Walhalla informs us that the yankees and bushwhackers have made a raid on Murphy, North Carolina, and neighborhood, stolen all the stock and plundered the houses. The good citizens of Walhalla owe it to themselves to organize for home defence as promptly as possible. A hundred or two determined mounted men might very quickly wipe out these hellions of the woods, should they make their appearance in that locality.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

IN THE TRENCHES NIGH PETERSBUG
August 6th, 1864.

Dear Mr. Confederit:—I am here now in a place nigh onto as hot as the inside of a barrel with the bung hole stoped up and hit a lyin in the sun. but I cant resist the temtation of ritin a few lines to my friens *Mister William Holdren* and *Mister John Pennington*, and as by readin of the papers sense the election fur Guviner of the Stait, I cant find out where they are, I will rite it to you, and git you to print it in your paper, hopin that these few lines may meet their eye. They use to live in Rawly, but I think they moved outen town sometime about the 4th or fifth of this present munth. Well then here goes to my dear friens William an John.

The election fite is jist about over and the returns in a gineral way has all kum in, and as the dust and stmoke of the late politikal fite clears away, we find that thar have bin a most enormus slauter in the ranks of the enemy—and that their gineral officers suffered konsiderable too. Among the ded bodies found on the battle field was found two—one very large one with a piece of a shoe brush on his upper lip—and another very small fallow fased one both of which smelt mity strong of *Naval Stores* and blokade sperits. I hope nary one of em was yourn—the sum folks said they faverd you konsiderable. If I thought tho' raly was yourn, I would quit ritin imegiately, for u no hit aint no use to rite to ded fokes. However somever I never like to here of anybody a dyin *suddenly onexpected like*, without somebody say in a sort on a funeral dirg over them, and I will therefore hear say a few words over thern *perlitikaly* dead corpuses, and then proceed with my letter uv friendship to you. In the first plase to you too ded corpuses I would say, I am sorry yous is both so very ded—nextly I hope your frens will see you desently interd beneath the perlitikal clods of the valy and ereckt over your poor ded frames a sope stone slab engraved with sum sootable motter, say sumstin like the follerin affectin wurds:

Here lies them who livin lied—and altho they now ar ded they still lie, which proves the old sayin, rulin passhun strong in death, to be very true indeed If you should ever rise agin, it will be after the mil'enium, when the devil will be loosed again for a season—but you better had wait until he gits all things better fixed than they was before fur your plans, or sum poor deluded little devil may agin turn States evidence agin you, and stick sum salt herin, old rope, tar or sumthin uv that kind to your noze, or say to you H. O. A. which would make a rattlin of the dry bones and a shakin of the nees. I forgot to say that I hope they will bind a red kord roun your grave stone so that your frens may no you when they pas that way. Departed korpuses, I wood ask you to rite to us, but taint no use—as thar haint no male line frum here to whar you is gone to, so farewell.

Now deer William and John, I will perceed with my letter to you. You both no you have sed a good many things sense this perlitikal kampane opened which you knowed it wus'nt so when you sed it. Some feller ur nuther has set you rite on a good many of them aredy, but you wont stay sot rite, fur just lately you said that the soldiers wus'nt alowed to vote like they wanted to, that the box war garded, and all sich. Now, William, did'nt you and John both no that wus'nt so when you sed it? In the brigaid I stay in, every man was allowed to vote just as he pleased, even the pickets on the front lines was sent for to come and vote. You orter be more keerful about sayin things you cant prove by good and repekable men.

I am ritin as your frend and now you take a frens advise, and do like we soldiers in the trenshes have to do—take what the government sees fit to give you and keep your *heds low*. It's only these high heded would-be-something but cant kind uv folkes that ever git hurt anyhow, in a general way. Let me give you both a vurse ur two in skripture which I think fits your case. both uv you: "Pride goeth before destruction and a hawty spirit before a fall," and whosoever shall exhalt himself shall be abased, and "he that humbleth himself shall be exhaulted." This is good skripture, and you ort to both uv you act on hit.

Now William, I advise you and John both uv you to quit politiks and go home and tend to the children. Politiks dont suit you, nary a one uv you. When the people wants one uv you fur a Guviner and the tother fur a State printer, they will send fur you, just like they did fur Vance. The people dont like overly peert chaps no how.

William, here is a little pease uv poitry, mity night like unto a sam or him, which I want you to get by hart, and say it over every nite just after you git through sayin uv your "now I lay me down to sleep:"

That State House room want built for me,
At hit I've lost my only chance,
And through the window now I'll see,
For two years more, that Z. B. Vance.

Now aint that party? I made it a purpose for you. It wont be hard to get, and then hit is so nigh the pint. And John, I haint forgot you neether, here is some for you too, hit aint quite as good as William's, but as you play the second fiddle any way, I reckon hit will do. Git it by hart:

Of printing for the State I dreamed,
And oh! hit was a happy trance,
But when I woke before me seemed,
Just in my way, that Z. B. Vance.

Your few frens here in the army wish to be remembered to you in sorrow—they dont look happy some how, and seems kinder downcast like. You, both uv you, take a frien's advice and go home and be quiet. May-be you may come to some good end yet. You know the old sayin—While the lamp holds out to burn, and so forth.

Your true frend and adviser, "JOB."

We are requested to notice the death, July 29, 1864 at York Hospital, Winchester, Va., of First Lieut. James C. Goodman, of the 5th N. C. Volunteers, from a wound received while gallantly leading a company of skirmishers in the battle of Kernstown. He was a native of Gates county. North Carolina papers are requested to copy for the information of his friends.

[From the Macon Confederate.]

General Polk.

A flash from the edge of a hostile trench,
A puff of smoke—a roar
Whose echo shall roll from the Kennesaw hills
To the farthermost Christian shore,
Proclaims to the world that the warrior-priest
Will battle for right no more.

And that for a cause which is sanctified,
By the blood of martyrs unknown,—
A cause for which they gave their lives
And for which he gave his own—
He kneels, a meek ambassador
At the foot of the Father's Throne.

And up in the courts of another world,
That angels alone have trod,
He lives, away from the din and strife
Of this blood-besprinkled sod—
Crowned with the amaranthine wreath
That is worn by the blest of God.

CASUALTIES IN 56TH REGIMENT.

You will please insert in your valuable paper the following list of casualities of Co. 56th N. C. T., from May 12th to 2ad of August, inclusive.

Killed—Privates W H Jennings, Wm P. Hayes, Jos Sawyer, Henry Harris, Wm E Markham, Thos R Richardson, Jas Davis, Josiah Relf, G W Hackney, Jno Horton and Seth E White. Wounded, sergt Wm P Bray, leg, sergt Jno Emett severe in thigh, since amputated, Lemi Jackson hand, Wm A Boyleigh, A B Perse abdomen, corpl Jas A Mathews severe in leg, privates Wm Childers oulder and head, N B Spener in hand, A Sealy, Elzberry Albertson severe in leg, Wm C L De'l' Auzanne hip, private Wm J Copeland in the head Erwin Cockerham breast James Fipps, James W Brothers severe in arm, Danl Jennings leg, R K Spencer side, Levi W Williams thigh, Wm M Temple hand, Silas N Brothers severe in breast, B F McDaniel head, N B Jones both legs, S A Bumgarner arm, Wm Brown, J W Barnett hand, Giles Bowers, Wm P Parker hip, P M Pendergrass foot, H M Lewtor severe in hand. RECAPITULATION—Killed 11 wounded 31, total 4; M. W. FATHERLY, Lieut. Comd'g Co. 56th Reg't N. C. T.

North Carolina papers please copy.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 27th N. C. Troops, in the Engagement at Petersburg, of the 28th July, 1864.

Adjutant D. W. Cates wounded and captured.

Company A—Wounded: Corp'l E H Mc—iel. Missing: Serg't S A McNiel and private S Sexton.

Company D—Wounded: Serg't G W Walters, private H N Rape. Missing: M Mauney, T N Price.

Company F—Wounded: Serg't P Walsh, Bowman. Missing: G N Gilreath, Wm. Gilbry, A Robeson, S W Jemison, J G Wallace.

Company G—Wounded: Noah Brown, G W Heffner, D W Parker. Missing: J L Deal, J C Stevenson, J Henderson.

Company H—Wounded: Lt G W McKee. Missing: Eli Radisill, A P Hovis.

Company I—Wounded: J A Hunsucker. Missing: Levi Carpenter, S W Blythe, J F Hipp J W Henderson, G N Harris.

Company K—Killed: J L Plummer, Missing, H Waddell.

E H RUSSELL, A. A. Gen.

Lincoln Upon the Battle Field---More of "Presidential Jokes."

[From the Sussex (New Jersey) Statesman.]

We see that the papers are referring to the fact that Lincoln ordered a comic song to be sung upon the battle field. We have known the facts about the transaction for some time, but have refrained from speaking them. As the newspapers are now stating some of the facts, we will give the whole:

Soon after one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles, Mr. Lincoln visited the commanding general and the army. While on his visit the commanding general, with his staff took him over the field in a carriage and explained to him the plan of the battle, and the particular place where the fight was most fierce. At one point the commanding general said, "here, on this side of the road five hundred of our brave fellows were killed, and just on the other side of the road four hundred more were slain, and right on the other side of that wall five hundred rebels were destroyed. We have buried them where they fell." "I declare," said the President, "this is getting gloomy. Let us drive away." After driving a few rods the President said, "This makes a feller feel gloomy." "Jack," speaking to a companion, "can't you give us something to cheer us up? Give us a song, and give us a lively one." Thereupon Jack struck up as loud as he could bawl a comic negro song, which he continued to sing while they were riding off from the battle ground, and till they approached a regiment drawn up, when the commanding general said, 'Mr. President, wouldn't it be well for your friend to cease his song till we passed this regiment. The poor fellows have lost more than half of their numbers. They are feeling very badly, and I should be afraid of the effect that it may have on them." The President then asked his companion to stop his singing till they got by that regiment.

We know that the story is incredible, that it is impossible that a man who could be elected President of the United States could so conduct himself over the fresh made graves of the heroic dead. When this story was told to us we said that it was incredible—impossible, but the story is told on such authority that we know it to be true. We tell the story that the people may have some idea of the man Abraham Lincoln, who is a candidate for four years more of such rule. If any Republican holds up his hands in horror and says this story can't be true, we say we sympathize with him from the bottom of our soul's the story can't be true of any man fit for any office of trust, or even for decent society; but the story is every whit true of Abraham Lincoln, incredible and impossible as it may seem.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, [illegible] to "Hear's Content," Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, as the place for landing the Atlantic [illegible] to have power to build 100 miles of land line thence to Pleasantia, and to connect Pleasantia with Cape Breton by cable.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

Peace.

It is a very easy matter to draw the line on which fair and legitimate propositions may be made, on which rightful opinions may be held, and on which full discussion may be had. It was not always wise, but it was never criminal to express a wish for peace—to urge the government to make every effort to commence negotiations for peace. This was not always wise, because, up to a very late period the enemy had shown no inclination whatever to listen to any terms, except the humiliation of an abject submission. Neither the Federal Government nor the yankee people had given promise of any inclination for other terms. Until a late period too, the fortunes of the war varied; and though the true brave, patriot spirit looked assuredly for a final success, it was obliged to nerve itself for the endurance of much trial and danger, in order to its achievement. Last summer and fall, when the peace cry in North Carolina was most noisy, was a most inopportune and inappropriate period for such demonstration. Then, the balance of success was with the north. Disaster had settled heavily upon us, and the cry for peace in such a time, was like the cry of "*enough*" by the beaten pugilist when he gives up the fight. So far from operating well, the natural effect of such a cry at that time was to stimulate our foes, to inspire unanimity in their counsels, to strengthen their energies, and to make their demands more exorbitant and more imperative.

That such effects were produced, abundant testimony has been afforded. Now, however, after a campaign of uninterrupted success; after wholesome legislation by Congress, which has revived our affairs; after a succession of gloomy and desponding reverses sustained by our enemies, it was not unfit that an effort at suspension of hostilities, at armistice and negotiation should be earnestly made. The time had become appropriate, and the evidence of this fitness is seen in the strong and continuing evidences of the favorable consideration of our offers. It is true that so far as Mr. Lincoln has spoken, he has put down a broad, flat foot upon the efforts to negotiate; but Mr. Lincoln is not the man he was last fall. He is not the head of a government victorious by its armies, and in attitude to command terms. He is not possessed now of power for the length of term he had then. The sands in his glass are running out, and about him, in front, on his flanks and in his rear, are influences the opposite of his, which are grown to strength by the earnest and successful blows which we have stricken, so that their potency is recognized and can make itself felt. To help these influences in a prudent and sagacious manner, is both right and proper.

So far as the peace movement contemplated an active, constant and energetic assistance to the government in bringing about negotiation, it never could be criminal, however at times it might be impolitic and annoying. But the criminality of this whole affair has consisted simply in this—that in some cases, really disloyal men who coveted the failure of our arms and cause, whose allegiance had never been given to the government, who still looked with reverence on the ancient flag, now disgraced in the hands of our invaders, and who longed for some opportune moment when terms could be made with the Lincoln government on the basis of surrendering the Southern nationality, started peace movements to delude the people and to effect their objects.

Other men, ambitious politicians, and withal unscrupulous, though they had led the way in the commencement and promised largely towards the support of the war to a final separation, began to suspect that the people were becoming wearied of the trials and hardships, and ready to jump to any terms offering hopes of peace; and *they* seized on PEACE as a hobby, without, in the first place, calculating how far out of the path of patriotism they might be led. By degrees, however, when their conduct came to be criticised and censured, they at once began to use a hatred of the national government, commenced to threaten and denounce it; to misrepresent its action, and so array it before the popular bar as to destroy the confidence of the people in its integrity, and prepare them to look elsewhere than to the prescribed and legitimate sources for obtaining that peace which they desired.

In this way came about the plan of separate State action through the power of the people—a plan which would have sought to withdraw the North Carolina forces from the field to turn them on the Confederacy—which plan would have sought an alliance with the enemy, and looked to the reconstruction of the Federal Union for North Carolina.

That such were the objects of these men, has been distinctly proved, and any amount of testimony to this effect can now be produced. All this and much more that was published in the papers, and resolved in meetings, and spoken on the streets and on the stump, was seditious and criminal. And herein consists the criminality.

But all this we have discussed, and our opinions are before the public. We are content to transfer the matter now out of our hands so far as the past is concerned.

The successes of our arms since the spring campaign commenced—the manifest discouragement in the country of our enemies—the prospect of a bitter political contest among them—the period of a change of administration—all these things point to this as an appropriate time for urgent attempts at peace; and our Government we have no doubt avails itself of the occasion; and if Mr. Lincoln will consent to an armistice, stop the daily bloodshed, let the two nations appoint commissioners, either by the respective administrations or by delegates to a National Convention, (the Government giving its assent) and therein let all matters of discussion be deliberated and resolved, subject to the decision of the constituted authorities upon the treaty ultimately to be made. If this can be agreed on, there is then no hindrance to the presentation of any plan of settlement which individuals or States may propose.

Then, if the North-west should furnish inducements for a separate alliance, or if the whole North should offer a re-union compatible with the honor and safety of the South, all this would be matter for consideration; and *then* these various propositions could be open for discussion among our own people.

For our own part, we see no plan of safety but in a permanent separation; and we can think of no condition of things which would make us a willing recipient of any reconstruction. But the recognition of our nationality, the proclamation of an armistice, will enable the two governments so to present the points of difference as to elicit the public sentiment.

A powerful party at the North is basing its political status on this course of policy; and we may look to see its bold and distinct announcement when the Chicago Convention meets in the last of this month. If we suffer no disaster to befal our arms in the mean time, it is not unreasonable to hope that Lincoln himself may plant his standard upon the ramparts of peace.

Constitutional Law.

Let those now who are for assuring the observance of law, show their works against their professions. Let it begin with the Legislature. Let that body thoroughly purify itself first of all members unduly elected, as where the resignation of an office-holder has not been open and public, let it be made clear by proof, on investigation. The provision of the constitution is a wise one; but if it were not, it is an existing provision, which every member when he qualifies, *swears to support*. It is to be expected, too, that the Legislature will take care that no criminal disloyalist shall be permitted to sit in either body. Our forefathers would have made short work in the old revolution of any tory who attempted to foist himself into a *Whig* Legislature.

Now, it has been proved and published, that candidates, in some of the counties, were not only members, but initiators of others, in the secret tory society called "Heroes of America." Some few of these have been elected. Will the Legislature allow such persons to retain their seats? What a spectacle will be presented if such be allowed! The vast loyal body of citizens in the State—the loyal soldiers in the field, legislated for and bound by laws enacted by the votes of men who are in league against them, against their government in time of war, and are associated with the public enemy by signs and grips, under mutual obligations to each other for reciprocal favors; it were a disgrace and stigma. The loyal sentiment of the State will never tolerate it; the soldiers will not submit to it. If any thing will be likely to produce revolt and forcible resistance, it will be the endeavor of these "Heroes" elect to take seats in the Legislature.

What will Hertford, and Gates, and Chowan, and Perquimans, and Craven, the oppressed east, desolated and destroyed by the invader, say to having "Heroes," leagued for protection in their own behalf with the very yankees who have robbed THEIR homesteads, for our *lawgivers*! Never! The Legislature will never permit it.

And in what better plight do they stand, pray, who run on the same tickets with these "Heroes," who contributed to their election, and derived their own success from the joint operation? Will it be *satisfactory*, that these *consent* to support Gov. Vance's administration? That they give a kick at his opponent by declaring that "he was a burden on their shoulders?" It does not appear to our mind to be entirely magnanimous to join the cry against a friend, because he has fallen; nor can we perceive any boldness in such an assault. We see nothing to applaud, in such men declaring their purpose to support Gov. Vance's administration. They are not laborers in the vineyard even at the eleventh hour. They are in to eat the grapes and drink the juice, after the fruit has been gathered and preserved. They are not worth even a penny.

To strike Gov. Vance's opponent when he was in the field, and could fight, required some nerve; for those who struck were obliged to take as well as give blows—and the contest was a proper one, if waged conscientiously for the public good.

But now, when he is defeated and captured, it is the opposite of manly and just, for those to assail, who fought on another part of the same field under his banner, and escaped capture. This is simply desertion to the other side.

The deserter may be received, but we do not see his claim to exaltation or praise.

GEORGIA.—Sherman is losing strength every day by battles, deaths and desertion, while we are gaining every day. They get no reinforcements and can get none, while we have been heavily reinforced and are expecting every day to hear that his lines of communications are cut off. Time is all we want to annihilate Sherman's army, and time he seems disposed to give us. 'Tis strange that he does not attack us, when he must see that his chance of success are daily becoming less and less. Has his courage failed him? Or did he ever have any to fail?

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is announced to deliver an address at Versango, Crawford county, Penn., on the 10th of September.

Schedule Prices.

A few days since we, the senior Editor, noticed the concurrence of our associate, Mr. Gorman, in the schedule, of prices fixed for the months of August and September by the Commissioners. We are obliged to dissent from this opinion of our associate, which we learn from him was not intended to give his assent to the action of the Commissioners, but only to induce the people to come down from the exorbitant standards, to the prices assessed. We do not mean to call in question the integrity or good intentions of the Commissioners, and we fully appreciate the difficulties of their position; but we do think their schedule is manifestly an error, and one which, if persisted in, will be productive of injury to the public. We adopt in the main, the reasoning of the *State Journal*, whose three successive articles we will publish. We will not further enter into the subject, than to express the hope that these articles will be read, and that they may induce the Commissioners themselves to retrace their action:

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It has struck us as somewhat strange that there should be such a startling difference between the schedule of prices in North Carolina and Virginia. We touch the subject with much delicacy but with the best intentions. We have the highest regard for the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the Commissioners of Appraisement for the State; but we believe that a calm and deliberate examination of the Schedule of prices adopted by them, for August and September, will convince even themselves that they have acted unwisely.

The Commissioners of Virginia adopted and published what was universally regarded highly remunerative, if not exorbitant prices, for last May and June; and owing to the depreciation of the currency and the pressing wants of the army, the people and the press cheerfully acquiesced in them. On their schedule for May and June, they proposed largely advanced prices for July and August. The press took up the subject. To the press the people responded; and the result was that the Commissioners convened, reconsidered their action, abolished the advanced prices set forth in their July and August schedules, and with slight exceptions, re-adopted the schedules for May and June.

The Commissioners for North Carolina, like the Commissioners for Virginia, have fixed and proposed prices, for August and September, far in advance of those fixed for June and July; when, it appears to us, for several reasons, they ought to have been less. We speak only of the necessaries of life, and of those articles of food, raiment and mechanicism which are indispensably necessary for the support of the poor and of all classes of non producers, and for the proper maintainance of the army.

We select a few articles to illustrate the advance on the June and July prices:

Bacon—hams and sides—33⅓ per cent; shoulders, 50 per cent; jowles	37½ per cent.
Beef—fresh, net	66⅔ per cent
" salted,	76½ " "
Candles—tallow,	33⅓ " "
" Adamantine,	67 " "
Trace chains	22½ " "
Cotton raw, per pound,	50 " "
Corn unshelled,	20 " "
Fodder baled,	50 " "
" unbaled,	57 " "
Hay baled,	20 " "
" unbaled,	251 7 " "
Horses, artillery,	50 " "
Iron Pig,	63⅓ " "
" square,	16⅔ " "
" hoop,	66⅔ " "
" flat or band,	16⅔ " "
" boiler,	66⅔ " "
" castings.	100 " "
Jeans, wool domestic,	66⅔ " "
Lard,	33⅓ " "
Mules,	50 " "
Nails,	33⅓ " "
Oats, sheaf,	87½ " "
" shelled,	100 " "
Onions,	25 " "
Shucks,	33⅓ " "
Potatoes, Irish,	66⅔ " "
" "sweet,	60 " "
Pork, fresh,	33⅓ " "
" salt,	25 " "

While the prices of all the articles enumerated above, are an advance on an average of *fifty per cent.* on the prices of June and July, not a single article in the schedule is diminished in price. The consequence of this is obvious. If for example, it took five hundred millions a year, at the prices established for June and July, to support the army; it will take seven hundred and fifty millions, at the prices established for August and September, to support it for the same time. Is this wise policy? We all know or may know that as our paper money increases in volumn, beyond the amount necessary to support the government and answer the demands of trade, its value decreases. We have all had a trial of this. The people took a lesson in the school of experience on this important subject, but some of those who have the management of the people's business seem to have forgotten it.

But there is another view of the matter.—Steps were recently taken, and are now in progress of execution, to enhance the value of the currency and establish it on a sound basis, and consequently to restore the faith and credit of the government. With unexampled cheerfulness did the people submit to enormous taxes and to the enormous depreciation of the old currency, and for no other purpose than to improve the currency and relieve the government from embarrassment. But what have they gained by all these sacrifices, made with such commendable alacrity, if the prices of provisions and of every commodity that supports life and enters into the trade of the country are to be increased fifty per cent., and the country be again flooded with a depreciated and constantly depreciating currency?

We have already stated that the press, the public and the farmers, in part, all united in condemning the rates of the Virginia Commissioners, for August and September, as too high; and that those Commissioners, deferring to the general desire, thus manifested, reconsidered their ill advised action and re-adopted their schedule for May and June. According to this schedule, prime red or white wheat is *five* dollars a bushel and flour *twenty-two* to *twenty-eight* dollars a barrel, according to quality; with the addition of *fifty per cent.*, on those prices, for all the wheat and flour which shall be delivered during the month of August. Thus, for the flour which the Virginia farmers delivers to the Government *during the month of August*, he will receive *thirty-three* dollars per barrel—after that month, or during the month of September—twenty-two dollars per barrel. For his wheat delivered during August, *seven dollars and fifty cents* a bushel, and in September *five dollars* a bushel.

Now our North Carolina Commissioners assess the price of flour for August and September at sixty dollars; and of wheat at ten dollars—or nearly double the rates, in both instances, of the same articles in Virginia. Why is this? What is there to justify it?—Can the North Carolina farmer not afford to supply the Government and the people with grain and provisions as cheap as the Virginia farmer? The advantages are all on the side of the former, but we cannot pursue the subject further to-day.

We repeat, we dissent with much delicacy from the schedule of our Commissioners, but we hope to do it so respectfully as to elicit their approbation of our motives. We had hoped that other and abler financiers would have taken up the subject, but that not having been the case, we reluctantly undertook it and expect to return to it hereafter.

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

WILKES—Senate, Bogle 338, Martin 305, Nicholson 129, Rheim 127. Commons, Horton 670, Calloway 390, Hampton 225, Welborne 390, Stout 122.

The army vote added to the citizen vote in Wilkes will give Gov. Vance a handsome majority in that county.

It is reported that the deserters got possession of the polls at one of the precincts in Wilkes, and gave Holden about 100 votes. If this be true, (*query?*) Should the votes be counted?

GATES—Captain Richard Bond elected to the Commons over Manning, by from 125 to 150 majority. Mills H. Eure is elected to the Senate from Chowan and Gates, without opposition.

FRANKLIN—Senate—Harris 437, Crudup 369, Davis 463, Pearce 333. Sheriff—Gupton 707.

CALDWELL—Senate—Gen. S. F Patterson 487; his majority in the District is 330. Commons—Isbell 363, Barnhardt 244. Sheriff—Little elected.

HAYWOOD—Senate—Col. S. C. Bryson, (Confed) 240, R. M. Henry [Holdenite] 108, D. W. Siler [Conservative] 128. Commons—Dr. S. L Love [Confed.] 295, Dr. J. H. Estis [Holdenite] 125, Capt. W. A. Freeman [Conservative] 20. Gov. Vance received 378 votes, Holden 103—a portion of the army to hear from, which will increase Gov. Vance's vote.

CRAVEN—Core Creek vote—Vance 18, Holden 1. Senate N. Whitford 31, W. D. Ferrabee 4. Commons—C. A. White 25, W. B. Lane 19, T. H. Gaskins, W. W. Fife 5, W. C. Loftin. Sheriff—A. C. Latham 12, S. Fowle 3, S. E. Street 21.

JACKSON—Senate—Bryson 221, Henry 76, Siler 18. Commons—Enloe 188, Crimmion 111, Keener 97.

MACON—Senate—Bryson 191, Henry 193, Siler 71. Commons—Lyle 271, Crawford 47, Andrews 39.

NASH.—Taylor elected to the Senate, and Harris to the Commons—the Holden candidates received less than 50 votes in the county.

ANSON.—Senate, Smith 554, Walkup 156. Commons, Dargan 413, Liles 281, Caraway 188, Polk 230, Harlee 66, Barnes 150. Sheriff, Fields 433, Pope 159.

ASHE COUNTY.—For Governor—Vance 492 Holden 25. Senate—Horton 396, Speer 88. Commons—McMillan 282, Duvall 133. Calvin Ellar 66, D. W. Ellar 2. Sheriff—Dickson 288, Carson 222.

ALLEGHANY—Vance received a large majority, the precise vote has not been received. Senate—Horton 206, Speer 58. Commons—McMillan 292, Duvall 20. The army vote for Ashe and Alleghany has not been received—it will increase the vote of those elected by the people.

A correspondent calls our attention to the vote of Stokes for Governor as published in some of the papers. He says it is published—"Vance 448, Holden 331. Vance's vote is right, but Holden's is put down 100 too many. I am ashamed that he got even that many without having a hundred added to the number."

The vote for Governor in Hertford has also been erroneously printed. It should be—Vance 503, Holden 3. For the Senate, Col. Jas. M. Wynns received 276, and Capt. S. Taylor 148. For the Commons, John A. Vann 351, D. W. Lewis 26. For Sheriff, Hare 313, K. Parker 113, J. H. Liverman 19.

We are also notified by a correspondent that there is an error in the announcement of one of the Commoners elect from Northampton county. The members from this county are—John B. Odom to the Senate, and S. T. Stancell and Wm. J. Rogers, to the Commons. Mr. R. was elected by three majority, over S. J. Calvert.

Mobile.

By the last advices we have, Fort Morgan was safe and the garrison in fine spirits. A number of the enemy's fleet had passed that fort and thereby gotten between it and the city. But there is another forsaidable fort and several powerful shore batteries above; indeed the defences of Mobile all the way up the river, are of a character and condition to inflict immense damage upon a hostile naval force attempting to make its way up to the city. We make this statement on the authority of journals in a position to be accurately informed in the premises, and unless we have been grossly deceived by these journals, the Yankee vessels, after slipping by Fort Morgan, will just begin to realize the perils and obstacles that they have to encounter in an advance upon Mobile by way of the river. Our recent despatches from that quarter breathe no despondency or alarm at the loss of our Rams, but speak of the state of affairs there as hopeful and cheering. We shall soon learn the result of the further operations of the enemy with a view to the capture of Mobile, and we look for them with confidence that all will be right.

TO ABSENTEES FROM GEN. BARRINGER'S CAVALRY.—We call the attention of all absentees from Gen. Barringer's Cavalry Brigade, to General Order, No. 22, to be found in this paper. Officers and men absent without proper leave, who do not report immediately, will be at once arrested or reported, and dealt with summarily.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 10.—Nothing occurred along the lines yesterday, except the usual artillery practice and the firing between the skirmishers. Major General Bates received a slight flesh wound in the leg.

No serious result is apprehended from the enemy's massing on our right and endeavoring to extend their lines in the direction of the West Point railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday.—Brisk shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

From the North.

RICHMOND, August 11th.—Thursday last the Ordnance Depot at City Point exploded, killing a large number of yankee soldiers.

The New York Times says that a large force is concentrating on the upper Potomac to operate against the rebels in that section. Grant and staff visited Harper's Ferry on last Sunday.

Private advices from Kentucky represent quite a revolution in public sentiment progressing in that State. Several prominent citizens, heretofore Union men, are now co-operating with the peace party. The residence of the widow of the late Major John Seddon, brother of the Secretary of War, in Stafford county, was burnt by order of Butler, in retaliation for the burning of Montgomery Blair's house, near Washington.

Northern News.

PETERSBURG, Aug 12.—Northern dates of the 10th contain unofficial dispatches, which claim a great victory for Averill over McCausland and Bradley Johnson on the 7th, near Moorefield, Hardy county, Va. They also claim five to six hundred prisoners, trains, colors, and stands of arms captured.

The Commercial Advertiser of the 9th, says Sherman and Thomas have both telegraphed to Washington, that Atlanta will fall this week, certainly. It also says that a rebel wagon train, numbering thirty-five wagons, were captured in Loudon county,

Nothing from the army of the Potomac.

Four expeditions have entered Florida, destroying the railroads, burning bridges and committing other depredations.

Gold 254½.

Further from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the Whig, from Petersburg, says Northern dates to the 10th have been received. The rebels were completely worsted in the fight at Moorefield, with a loss of six hundred prisoners, and were pursued by Ave ill twenty-five miles. Bradley Johnson and staff, colors, and artilleay trains, and a quantity of small arms, were captured.—McCausland barely escaped; Johnson wore no insignia of rank, and subsequently escaped.

The campaign has opened actively, in Florida and is being prosecuted with great success under Birny.

Nothing from Grant or Sherman. All quiet in front of Petersburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 12.—Baltimore papers yesterday have been received. The yankee cavalry have re-occupied Martinsburg. Sheridan reports his forces moving up the Shenandoah valley against the enemy.

At 4 o'clock on Wednesday, skirmishing was going on in ten miles of Winchester.

Grant has returned to City Point.

It is reported that Stanton has tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted by Lincoln. Other cabinet changes are reported, but there seems to be no doubt of the resignation of Stanton, in consequence of a quarrel with Blair.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 12.—Brisk skirmishing on our extreme left. The batteries upon Marietta street and East State road, opened upon the city at one o'clock this morning and continued up to the present time, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties reported. The enemy reported still massing on our left, but making no efforts to extend their right.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Heavy firing reported at Fort Morgan Tuesday and Wednesday. To-day the telegraph wire was cut between the city and Fort. Two vessels off Dog river bar this evening. The bay shore is covered with the debris of federal vessels. Large quantities of tar pitch and turpentine burned to prevent the enemy from getting up. Troops daily arriving—good feeling exists.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, Aug. 11—*via* MOBILE, Aug. 12.—New Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They say the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, including the Captain, except nine prisoners. After passing the fort, the Tennessee came up through the wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering broadsides and looking for the Hartford, the flag ship of Farragut. The Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amid ship. The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the Hartford's port holes, causing, as the True Delta says, fearful loss of life in the latter. The Sackawana and others came up to the aid of Farragut until the Tennessee surrendered.

The papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told them he would have been willing to die two minutes afterwards if he could have sunk the Hartford.

Lieut. Comstock, (Confederate) and Prentice, (Yankee) are both reported dead.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, August 14.—Major Carroll, Agent, has proposed an exchange of prisoners, by flag of truce, to the fleet in the lower bay, to effect the exchange of the Dauphin Island prisoners.—Farragut stated that the prisoners had been placed at the disposal of General Canby, and he could do nothing. Arrangements was made to send packages to the prisoners from their friends.

Gen. Maury has issued orders to the officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith.—Non-combatants are again ordered to leave the city. Heavy forces are moving in North Mississippi; their destination reported Mobile.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The enemy crossed a division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry to the north side of James river last night, supposed to be only a demonstration while the real blow, if any is intended, will be struck some where else. Heavy commanding has been heard here for the last two days. It proceeds from an engagement between our river batteries and the enemy's gun boats.

The enemy are attempting to cut a canal across Dutch Gap or Turkey Bend, twenty miles below Richmond, at a place where the river is seven miles wide and three quarters of a mile across. Our river batteries opened upon the enemy's working parties, and their gunboats responded without effect.

The enemy is cutting a canal to flank some of our batteries near Drewry's Bluff on the north side of James river from Petersburg. Some little cannonading and picket firing but matters comparatively quiet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—About six o'clock this evening considerable musketry and cannonading sprang up all along the lines and was participated in by both sides. Nothing more however, than the discharge of wet guns and small arms by both parties after the rain which passed over the city.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The Herald of the 11th contains five columns of the proceedings of a great mass meeting to nominate McClellan for President. One hundred thousand people present.

The Queen of England in proroguing Parliament, declared the purpose of her Government to adhere to its neutrality policy.

The Herald says that Grant, when he visited Washington, left the army of the Potomac commanded by Butler, and intimates that Grant wants Meade removed.

The Herald says if Staunton is removed, Butler will be Secretary of War.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 15.—Baltimore papers of the 13th have been received. Nothing definite from the Shenandoah valley. It is belived that Early is retreating before superior forces advancing against him. A telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of seven vessels about sixty miles south east Sandy Hook, by a new Confederate steamer called the Tallahassee. An arrival at New Orleans brings a report, that the Confederates are in strong force outside of Algiers and were fortifying their position with the intention of making it a base of operations. Guerrillas continue very active in Kentucky. Stanton has not resigned, but says having been solicited to accept office, he will not voluntarily relinquish it.

Petitions are circulating in Ohio and other States, requesting a postponement of the draft until an attempt be made by negotiation to secure peace based on the Constitution and the Union. The Herald thinks the time has arrived when the administration on behalf of peace and Union may advantageously open the door to armistice and a Convention of all the States. It advises Lincoln to send three Commissioners to Richmond.

The Paris *Presse*, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace betweeny German and Denmark—terms unknown. Confederate loan still advancing. United States stocks still further depressed.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish, they were repulsed. Desultory firing along the lines throghout the night and to-day. But few shells thrown into the city since they had the scriptual quotation from Hebrew's posted on them. A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this p. m. and moved in the direction of Cobb's mills. A small force of infantry are reported in Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right. Lively skirmishing going on in our centre this evening.—Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege began.

The Battle of Tupelo.

We have received some reliable facts in relation to the late battle of Tupelo which are interesting. The enemy was driven from Pontotoc to Tupelo, on Wednesday night, and attacked in his own position Thursday by a small part of our forces. The battle raged furiously for three hours. The results, according to reports of Yankee captured surgeons, was some 1,700 killed and wounded. Our loss, all told did not exceed 600.

The enemy occupied a very strong position. Gen. Lee fell back to choose his own ground, with the hope of drawing him to it. If he had accepted the invitation, it was the belief that he would have been "bagged."

The Yankee General hearing and believing—as was reported by prisoners—that Gen. Lee had been reinforced by two divisions from Johnston's army, and fearing to meet the attack next morning, moved away at midnight with his train and all his infantry, leaving his batteries of flying artillery and his cavalry to cover his retreat.

On Tuesday morning our skirmishers advanced, found the enemy in position, and supposed him to be in full force. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when one of our regiments was advanced to the support, and drove the Yankees from two lines of their works.—Their artillery then advanced and opened a heavy cannonade on our ambulance and ordnance trains and wagons, which, it was believed on our side, was a prelude to a general engagement.

This not occurring, our force made a forward movement, when it was for the first time ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat, with Generals Forrest, Chalmers and Bell pressing hotly on his rear. They had captured a considerable number of the flying foe.

In the battle of Thursday Gen. Forrest had three horses killed under him, and on Friday two. During the engagement of Friday, a bullet cut off one of his toes, and severely wounded another. This unfitted him for horseback service; but, with the indomitable energy which is characteristic of him, he ordered a buggy to be prepared and went to the front in it.

At the latest news the enemy was getting away as fast as possible, with our cavalry in eager pursuit.—*Mobile Tribune.*

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriay, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter, 2,000 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Irving,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro', J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Norcham,
Enfield, J Camp,	Salisbury, Henderson & Enoch,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,	Shelby, E. Fronebergor,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Mosley,	Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Weldon, E. Haynes,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,	Wilmington, Walker Meares,
Lexington, J. P. Brimson,	" H. Mellis,
Address,	" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DARDEN,
Goldsboro', N. C.

july 27-dawdwlm

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

If anything were wanting to assure our convictions of the successful defence of Petersburg and the failure of the Richmond campaign begun by Grant in so ostentatious a manner, it is to be found in the tone of the Northern press, which however varied, reaches one wind up, to wit—the failure of the grand experiment. When Grant was assigned to the last "on to Richmond," his selection was announced very much in the style in which street hand bills now-a-days, and newspaper advertisements, display the qualities of a circus equestrian, or a star performer in the modern style of deep tragedy and light comedy. It was

Grant,
Grant,
Grant,

The man in the saddle,
The man in the saddle,
The man in the saddle,

Grant,
Grant,
Grant,

The man on Horseback,
The man on Horseback,
The man on Horseback,

Grant,
Grant,
Grant,

Head Quarters in the field,
Head Quarters in the field,
Head Quarters in the field.

And all the world was invited to look on and see the show—how to "unconditional" Grant—Richmond would be surrendered. And sure enough he came with imposing array, after stupendous preparation, through the wilderness, by Spotsylvania, along the Pamunkee, Cold Harbor, the Long Bridge to Wilcox's landing, and across the James to the Appomatox, and the front of Petersburg. In the excursion he managed to lay smoothly in the earth over one hundred thousand of his companions, who had set out to make a festival in the capital of the Southern Confederacy. He arrived and struck a blow, and received its recoil more fatal to him than us; and then he disappeared, went suddenly down. Deserters reported him wounded, with his arm amputated, and dead. The flags on the shipping went to half mast. In Newbern hali-hour guns signified for a long day some departed great one. Ladies and gentlemen altogether "reliable, gave accounts of his burial as seen in the, New York *Herald*, whose columns were leaded deep in mourning. We took it for granted that he *was* dead—dead according to all the rules of law—and we wrote his eulogy and dispatched him to his "own place." It turns out, however, that he was not dead—but only buried—buried alive in the bowels of the earth—under our lines, along with a corps (the next thing to corpse) of miners constructing down there his "galleries." At last he gave a "blow out"—sprung his mine—and up went the solid earth into the air, and up went the bodies of many brave heroic men who were unmidful it seemed of the coming evil, till the awful crash occurred. Then for the first time in weeks, was heard the voice of Grant. "Forward!" and the attacking column approached our mutilated works. But there was no surprise for our watchful leaders—"the breach was made in our lines," but Grant could not force his men into the city." The post of honor and of danger was assigned to the "colored troops"—the "gallant brethren" whom the mothers, wives and sisters of New York, aided by Major Gen. John A. Dix, had forwarded on with such intense solicitude, with promises of many tears when they should fall.

On came these representative corps of the army of Ulysses—through a heavy fire becoming each moment hotter, more galling more terrible, till they could come no further. They then broke three times, and became panic stricken, and fled. Says the New York *Tribune*: "the very fort upon whose destruction so much preparatory labor was expended, was converted into a perfect slaughter pen, in which two thousand men were huddled together unable either to advance or retreat, and were exposed for hours to an incessant storm of grape, cannister and musketry. It was impossible to rally the men thus piled together in the pit made by the explosion. When ordered to charge; they were immovable, lying in some places on top of each other afraid to stir an inch, whilst the shells of the rebels, falling among them, dealt death on all sides."

And thus the New York *Tribune* admits for that Saturday a "terrible disaster," in which "the killed, wounded and missing will in all probability be left to conjecture for some time to come." But enough is known, ye women's loyal league of New York, and Gen. Dix, enough is known of the two thousand and more, butchered in the pit that they had digged for others, to make your hearts mourn, if ye have any sensibility left—to make you take off your snow white kids and deck your hands in the garb of mourning—for the poor negroes that you together have thus sent to slaughter, were happy slaves, domesticated in the homes of their masters, well fed, well taught and content, until your Government forced them under arms and thrust them to their fate to save the lives of white yankees who have wearied with the CHARGE and cannot be induced to undertake it.

And the New York *Herald* says "many valuable lives have been lost, and the assault has not resulted in the success which was anticipated."

More candid still, the *World* speaks out and tells its readers that "Richmond has foiled the most colossal attempt yet organized for its capture," and frankly admits, "we can not take Richmond—Gen. Grant's campaign is a failure—the seal of final authentication was impressed upon it by the battle of Saturday" And for admonition to its own people, it proclaims: "Indeed, the problem is no longer the destruction of Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, or even the capture of Petersburg, but the defence of loyal States against the rebel armies."

And well he may thus warn, for Curtin is beseeching and imploring the Dutch of Pennsylvania to waddle out and save their granaries and barns from the rebel "tithoing man;" and Couch appeals to them "to get in the cover of their corn fields" against the coming raid; and Early, glorious old Early, (Jubal Adam, "if his name is Adam,") hugs the Potomac, guarding long trains of plunder coming up the Valley, and ever and anon occupying Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, and breaking up the "toasting party?" in the blue room in Washington, while the live coals still sparkle among the embers of Chambersburg, enough to light the pipes of every grim trooper in McCausland's and Bradley Johnston's command. This warning will not be altogether lost, for even the National *Intelligencer* has come to think there is something horrid in the conflagration of people's homes—a new light beaming on the Yankee mind out of the flames of Chambersburg. In the meantime, what becomes of the poor nigger soldier? Why the whole disaster is laid to his cowardice! And while not a word is said against his massacre, the few lives of officers which were lost in efforts to rally him, are most niggardly begrudged. Nevertheless, the recruiting for cuffy still goes on, and the nigger is needed to fight the Yankee battles; for Joy, (Joy the Yankee,) in his Newbern *Times* of August 9th, has the following:

RECRUITING FOR THE LOYAL STATES.—Newbern is now full of agents from the loyal States, recruiting for their several quotas.—Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, are already in the field, as well as the State of North Carolina. We believe old Massachusetts, as yet, offers the largest pile, and the colored men flock to her standard with alacrity. She has gained quite a reputation in being the pioneer in recruiting of colored soldiers, and in seeing that they had all their rights. All of these soldiers recruited here ought to be formed into regiments, to remain here.

To the State and Confederate Authorities.

We are assured by persons who live in communities that suffer from the injurious effects of the evil, that the policy pursued towards vicious and recreant deserters and skulkers from the army, instead of mitigating or relieving these sufferings, aggravate and increase them. Home guards, and other squads, go out in search of these lawless characters who infest and depredate upon society, and on capturing them they are placed under guards who are either negligent or insufficient, and many of them escape and return to their old haunts to wreak their vengeance upon those who were instrumental in their arrest.

Many of these bad men are insecurely guarded even after arriving at a military camp, and make their escape thence to rejoin their comrades in the woods, to steal, plunder, burn, murder the loyal of their neighbors, and spread terror and alarm throughout society.

Another evil is, that when these scamps are caught, the deserters are returned to their regiments and the skulkers are permitted to select the commands to which they are to be sent, and they are placed in the army without guard, and on the very first opportunity they desert, and make their way back home, with arms and ammunition—thus being furnished by the Government with the very facilities they needed to carry out their nefarious designs and purposes.

The authorities should take steps to prevent these evils. Sufficient guards should be detailed to take charge of these men to ensure their safe transmission, who should be held to strict punishment for their escape. And deserters and skulkers known to be disloyal should not be sent to the army, to desert from and disgrace it, but should be put to work, with ball and chain to prevent their escape, or put in jail or some other place of confinement. The suffering entailed upon society, in some portions of this State, by these wretches, calls loudly to the State and Confederate authorities for redress, and we hope it will receive their prompt attention. We shall speak of other evils connected with this matter.

Keeping Down the Prices.

When the Commissioners of Virginia, in their Schedule, fixed the prices of produce, &c., the Farmers of that patriotic old State were among the first to speak out against the high prices affixed, and to call for a reduction. Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is from South Carolina, calls the attention of the farmers of that State to the creditable action of the Virginia farmers, and appeals to them to pursue a like liberal and patriotic course. He says $2 per bushel for wheat and $1 for corn, in other States, would not be any lower than the rates fixed for Virginia under existing circumstances.

Are not the farmers of North Carolina as patriotic and generous as those of other States? A reduction in the price of *their* products, will effect a corresponding reduction in the price of articles they have to buy, and the good old maxim of "live and let live" be re-established.

GEN. JOHNSON'S ESCAPE.—When the rebel General Bradley Johnson, says the Washington *Star*, was captured by Averill, he were no insignia of his rank. It was only known after his escape that he was among the prisoners captured. This is the second time, says the *Star*, he has made a similar escape.

The following letter addressed to the Editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, from Carthage, discloses a state of affairs every day becoming more grave and more tragic. Human life is getting to be alarmingly unsafe in many portions of the State, and property is wholly at the mercy of the lawless and evil disposed.

Twenty-odd deserters came armed to a precinct in Johnston county, on the day of election, and voted—voted all one way—and of course voted for those whom they regarded as their allies and friends. One hundred are reported to have done the same thing in Wilkes county.

The writer of this letter below, narrates a horrid murder, by a gang of deserters, of four men who were in the performance of a public duty, and he goes on to describe a shocking condition of things in Moore county.

Here is another appeal to the Adjutant General's Department of this State. If we are rightly informed, Gen. Gatlin has under his control about five thousand magistrates and militia officers, who could be made available for State duty.

The time has come, when the public welfare demands not an ordinary red tape round-about way of trying how *not* to do anything, but a prompt, speedy, efficient, determined effort to put the State right—to rescue her good people from these outrages, to arrest these marauding deserters and to return them to duty, and to hold them there by infliction of such punishment upon their leaders as will terrify the followers.

We do not know what Gen. Gatlin's resources are, nor what are Gen. Holmes'; but we believe them both to be good officers and both desirous of doing their duty, and *we hope* both of them together have force enough yet awhile to whip *at least* deserters in North Carolina. One thing is certain, the deserters are giving them the dare—they are knocking the chips off of these officers heads. For when they give notice before hand that they will come to the polls and vote, *and do come*, they show a "will and a way." When they ambush and kill the "Senior Reservers," it shows they neither reverence age nor recognize virtue. It is high time that no foothold should remain for deserters in North Carolina, if it takes the whole power of the State.

And every incident in connection with these murders discloses the accessory agents of these criminal deeds; and if the blow could be so struck as to reach the *cause*, the evil might be eradicated. But if this be impossible—if human life may not thus be cared for—then by all means at least stop the work of the immediate actors. And the sooner it is begun the better.

And we have one more word to the deserters, if our voice can reach them. Many of you we know are ignorant, misguided, misled men. For you there is yet forgiveness. Come in—surrender to the Governor—go to duty and be faithful, and you may yet live to be honored and respected. But if you remain in crime, it will not be possible that you can long avert a fearful retribution. The summer is passing away; soon the leaves will begin to fall, and your hiding places be discovered. And we earnestly trust that by that time the military authorities, both Confederate and State, will have adopted a plan for exterminating desertion in North Carolina.

OUTRAGES IN MOORE COUNTY.

FROM THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 9.

Messrs Editors:—We had a dreadful tragedy in this vicinity last Saturday morning. A detachment of the "Supporting Force" (Senior Reserves,) for this Congressional District had started to the Railroad with a squad of deserters and recusant conscripts whom they had apprehended. They were ambushed four miles below this place by a gang of deserters, fired into and 3 men killed, to-wit: D R Rush of Randolph, J. C. Dodd and John Howard of Chatham; and another, E. Womble of Chatham, wounded in the abdomen, died this morning at 2 o'clock.

One of the prisoners escaped and one of the wretches was captured. He had in his pocket packages of minnie balls and powder, carefully wrapped up in the Raleigh Standard of the 13th July, which contains the celebrated "Hecuba" article in defence of the "Red String Party," declaring that that party is not worse than the Vance party and of course the latter is legitimate game for the bullets of the former. This fellow denies being a member of the "Red String," but gave us the names of a number of his comrades who do belong to it.

We have a deplorable state of things in this county Ever since the election, large gangs of armed deserters have been roaming over the country, inquiring who of the citizens voted for Vance and who for Holden, swearing that they had been deprived of their rights and intended to have revenge. Within the last few days several large gangs have been seen in the vicinity of this village on different roads, some of the gangs numbering: 6 to 30, and one estimated at 200, all acting in concert no doubt. Our Home Guard and citizens are under arms acting on the defensive. We are not quite ready yet for an aggressive movement.

This, sirs, is the legitimate fruits of the seeds that have been sown. The blood of these murdered citizens is upon the hands of the traducers of our Government. When men are taught that the war is unrighteous on our part; that the people are forced by unconstitutional laws to fight for the property of the rich; that our Government is a despotism and our President a tyrant, and that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," no wonder they band together to resist the laws. It has been proclaimed by prominent men, on our streets and highways, that Jeff. Davis and his cabinet and Congress ought to be hung, that the only way to settle our difficulty is to kill all the Secessionists (meaning all who do not join in the tirade against the Government,) and that fathers will not submit to have their sons hunted up and carried into the army, and a thousand other things calculated to inflame the minds of ignorant men and make them believe that it is their sacred duty to resist rather than obey the laws of the country.

If there is power in the Government it ought to vindicate itself. This fire in the rear must be put out. These organized and armed traitors, *their counsellors, aiders and abettors*, must be crushed, and that speedily.

From the State Journal.

Schedule of Prices in North Carolina—Continued.

In our last issue we indicated our dissent from the schedule of prices established by the Commissioners for North Carolina, for August and September. In our last, we showed that the prices proposed for August and September, is an advance of *fifty per cent.* (exactly 48 7-16) on the prices fixed for June and July. We can see no good reason for this, nor any wise policy in it In June and July provisions were scarce—the new crops had not come in—and money was plenty. In August the new crop began to come in, vegetables are abundant, and money is acknowledged and felt to be scarce. Why, then, should the prices of provisions be *increased one half*?—Flour, it is true, remains the same—sixty dollars per barrel; but is there any just or good reason why that price should not be reduced? Why should flour be *twenty-two* dollars per barrel in Virginia, where two thirds of the farming lands of the State are a desolate waste, and be *sixty* dollars per barrel in North Carolina, where scarcely an acre of its wheat growing lands have been reached or touched by the enemy? Why should the government and soldiers' families be allowed to purchase flour at *twenty-two* dollars per barrel in Virginia, and be compelled to starve or to pay *sixty* dollars per barrel in North Carolina?—We leave it to the Commissioners to answer these questions, and earnestly hope they will do so.

The same argument will apply to bacon, corn and corn meal, raw cotton and everything else which the soldier in the army, and the soldier's family at home eat and wear.—Is the patriotism of Virginia of a purer and better type, than that which animates the people of North Carolina, or do wiser and abler statesmen manage their affairs?

But what reason can the Commissioners assign for advancing the price of sheaf oats eighty-seven and a half per cent., and thrashed or "shelled" oats one hundred per cent.? And what reason can they give for fixing the price of "shelled oats" at *eight* dollars per bushel, and the price of shelled corn at *six* dollars per bushel? Before the war, the price of a bushel of corn was generally one-third more than the price of a bushel of oats; but the Commissioners have just reversed their values, assessing a bushel of oats at *eight* dollars, and a bushel of corn at six dollars! This will appear the more unaccountable, when the fact is considered that never before, perhaps, was there such a crop of oats raised in North Carolina as the present. And it will appear the more unaccountable still, if we consider the other fact, that the Commissioners, at these enormous prices for corn, bacon, oats, flour and fodder, allow the government only *six dollars and fifty cents per day for the subsistence of a four horse team and the driver.* We say the *government*, for nobody else, if left to his own choice, would feed a four horse team and driver for that money. Let us illustrate:

The price allowed by the Commissioners for the "hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents" For the hire of the same, rations furnished by the government, per day, sixteen dollars. Can the government afford to do this, and pay the Commissioners prices for provender and provisions? Let us see:

Four horses will eat a bushel of corn per day, which is six dollars. Four horses will consume fifty pounds of fodder per day, which is three dollars. The commissioners themselves assess the rations of a laborer at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. Thus the subsistence of the animals and the rations of the driver, at the Commissioners own prices, cost the government *ten dollars*, and twenty-five cents per day; and not a farmer in the county would undertake to feed them for even that amount! And we undertake to say that the Commissioners themselves would not do it. But we took the opinion of farmers, yesterday morning, and after making a calculation, at Commissioners prices, they came to the conclusion that, to feed a four horse team and driver, it would cost about *fifteen* dollars per day. Thus in the former instance—at ten dollars and twenty-five cents per day, the government would lose three dollars and seventy-five cents; while at fifteen dollars per day, it would lose eight dollars and fifty cents—the reader bearing in mind that the Commissioners allow only *six dollars* and fifty cents per day.

Let us take another illustration of the apparent absurdity and real injustice of the Commissioner's schedule under consideration:

For new, four horse wagons, wooden axles, the Commissioners allow three hundred and fifty dollars. For wagons of the same size and quality, iron axles, they allow three hundred and seventy-five dollars—only twenty-five dollars difference. In this, there is neither reason or common sense. Two iron axles will weigh one hundred pounds. Before the war, they cost fifteen cents per pound or fifteen dollars for two axles. The tires of a four horse wagon weigh two hundred and seventy-five pounds; and, before the war, cost five to six cents per pound. Taking the medium five and a half cents per pound, 275 pounds cost fifteen dollars and twelve cents. The other irons of a four horse wagon will weigh 80 pounds, which, at 5½ cents, is $4 50. Then we have this statement of prices before the war:

2 iron axles,	100 lbs.	*a* 15 cts.	$15 00
Tires,	275 lbs.	*a* 5½ "	15 12
Other irons,	80 lbs.	*a* 5½ "	4 40

Thus we have for the ironing alone of a wagon, before the war, $34 52, allowing the mechanic nothing for making the tires and other irons. What the wood work would have cost we have no means at hand of knowing, but we do know that while the Commissioners have assessed bacon, oats, and other articles of food for man and beast, at more than *twenty times* what they cost before the war, and nearly twice as much as they now cost in other States, they have only about doubled the price of wagons. Why the labor and skill of the mechanic and manufacturer should not have enhanced in value as much as the products of the farmer, we leave our readers and the Commissioners to reflect upon.

But the real evils resulting from these exorbitant prices, consist in the difficulty the poor have in procuring the means of subsistence, and the consequent discontent with the government which this difficulty naturally begets, and also the tendency they have to depreciate the currency. To support and sustain the army at the least possible expense, we should the poor the means of a comfortable subsistence and thereby keep them contented with the government, and to maintain the credit of our paper currency, as paramount duties which no patriot can disregard, and which should be the ruling ideas in the minds of those to whom are committed, in any degree, the management of our public affairs. To these paramount duties, the schedule before us seems to have paid no regard whatever. Surely none will deny that our financial affairs rest on a firmer basis than they did in June and July. We all know that provisions are now more plentiful than they were in those months. The panic arising from the fear of a scarcity of provisions has been providentially dispelled. The war is rapidly, we trust, drawing to a close, and auspiciously for the South. Our Government enjoys the unqualified confidence of the people and army. Our currency is daily improving in value. By the defeat of the demagogue *Holden*, treason has been significantly rebuked in the State. And yet, in the face of all these facts and encouraging circumstances, the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have increased the cost of living some fifty per cent.; and assess nearly all the necessaries of life at double the rates assessed by the Commissioners of Virginia. This should not be so, and we trust the farmers and the press of the State will at once raise their voice against it.

More of the Same.

Another serious consequence, besides those mentioned by us a day or two ago, resulting from the return of deserters to communities from which they have been unwillingly carried is, that the loyal, true men of the community are deterred from aiding in re-arresting them, knowing that they will fall under the ban of their wrath, and that their lives and their property and the lives of their families will at all times be in peril of their malignant revenge. We are told that in portions of the State where deserters abound, that it is as much as a man's life is worth, for him to be engaged in arresting deserters and recusant conscripts. Those who are caught soon make their escape and return to their old haunts; and the burning barn, the slaughtered stock, the murdered victim in his bed at home or on the road side, attest the intensity of their hatred and the malignity of their revenge.

Again—not only the scamps alluded to themselves, but their fathers and other kindred at home, partaking of the blood-thirsty revenge of their sons and friends, and being withal despisers of the Southern cause, espouse their quarrel and visit vengeance upon all who have been instrumental in their arrest. There should be something done to relieve community of these dangerous, polluting characters. They are generally old men, and though ignorant and depraved, have considerable influence over the young men of the neighborhood with whom they come in contact. These they learn to hate the government—they instil into their minds that it is an oppressive tyranny that drags them from home off into the army, and by all their wicked arts they succeed in inducing them to believe that it is right to avoid being placed in the service of their country, and are taught to look upon every man who advises them to loyal duty, as their worst enemy, seeking their ruin and overthrow.

These characters ought not to be allowed to remain in the South. Their sympathies and feelings are with the north, and they should be required to go to their yankee brethren for protection and support. There are men in some counties who are known to have harbored yankee officers, and assisted them in recruiting soldiers not two hundred miles from the capital of the State; and when two of these yankee recruiting officers were arrested, they were allowed by the guard on the cars to harangue them and all who would listen, on the "shame of breaking up the best government the world ever saw."

So great and insufferable are the outrages practiced by the characters above referred to, that unless put out of the way of doing harm, the true men of the country will have to league together for their own protection and safety.

From Petersburg.

The last copy of the *Express* received, confirms previous reports of the removal of a large number of the enemy's forces from around Petersburg. It says that when the enemy were discovered, moving large bodies of infantry to the rear, that our forces having put an effective 64-pounder into position on the centre, opened on the moving masses with shell and solid shot, and greatly facilitated their movements. The heavy missiles bursting and crushing in their midst, gave powerful impetus to their locomotion, and and they more than "double-quicked" it from the front.

The Court of Inquiry which assembled at the Headquarters of Grant near City Point, to investigate the cause of the terrible castigation administered by Mahone, has decided that on account of the illegality of its appointment it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question. The matter has, therefore, been referred back to Gen. Meade, and it is stated that he ends preferring charges against Burnside, who, in that event, will have to be tried by court martial.

Accounts directly from the enemy's lines represent, that nobody was to blame on that disastrous occasion, but Grant—He had as repeatedly led his men to defeat and slaughter, that on the 30th ult., they were totally demoralized and no amount of coaxing and even menacing could induce them to charge our troops after the first bloody repulse. They had tried that perilous business before, and there is no truer adage, than that which tells us, "a burnt child dreads the fire."

The accidental explosion of the enemy's Ordnance Depot at City Point, on Tuesday, is represented to have been a much more "magnificent" affair, to use the enemy's own term, than the mine explosion on the 30th ult. The earth was jarred for miles around, and vessels on the water rocked to and fro from the effects of the concussion. Over one hundred Yankees, white and black, were killed and wounded, and several thousand of the enemy's species were very badly frightened. Grant seems to have a singular misconception of things about him in regard to the explosion of ordnance. An accident precisely similar occurred at Vicksburg—a cavalry [illegible] ordnance stores, having been blown up, which involved a great loss of life.

James A. Long, Esq., a prominent and estimable citizen of Greensboro', died on the 29th ult. Mr. Long was a lawyer by profession and at one time was editor and part owner of the Greensboro' *Patriot*.

The News by the Mail.

FROM THE NORTH BY TELEGRAPH.

The Richmond papers of the 10th, inform us that official intelligence had been received in that city, that McCausland and Bradley Johnson's cavalry commands were at Moorefield, in Hardy county, Va., on the 7th inst., coming from their hard work of the previous two weeks; and that while they were sleeping, and their pickets, if they had any, were enjoying the same luxury, Averill's command made a descent upon them, and captured four hundred men, nine hundred horses, and four pieces of artillery. But while every body was wondering at the strange negligence by which these commands were "caught napping," the Richmond papers of the 11th tell us, that Gen. Early reports officially, on the 8th, that Gen. McCausland had arrived in Hardy, having sustained very little loss, and that the statement in the yankee papers of his defeat were untrue. And further, that Gen. Bradley Johnson's command had also safely returned, and that everything is progressing favorably for the Confederates in the Valley. And while felicitating over this counter report, the telegraph Saturday morning flashed the news, that Northern dates to the 10th represent that the rebels were completely routed in the fight at Moorefield with the loss of six hundred prisoners; that Averill pursued the rebels twenty-five miles; that Bradley Johnston and staff, colors, artillery, transportation and a quantity of small arms were captured, and McCausland barely escaped. Johnston wore no insignia mark, and he subsequently escaped.

Now after these contradictory statements, we leave it to our readers to settle which is true. We fear however the ugly side to us is the correct version.

MOBILE.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says—We have no desire to comment on the extraordinary proceedings at Fort Gaines, until a more explicit statement is given of the affair than that furnished by telegraph. Col. Anderson, without he can explain his conduct, deserves the severest penalty known to military law.

Col. Charles D. Anderson was born in South Carolina, but was appointed a cadet at West Point from Texas in 1850 remained two years, and failed to graduate. In 1856 he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery. In the beginning of this war he was in Mobile, and was there elected Colonel of the 21st Alabama. In compliment to his regiment he had himself registered from Alabama. His mother and sisters are said to be now in Mobile. He was popular, we are informed, with his comrades.

P. S. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th has the following:

We have no later news from the Valley than that published yesterday, except more extended accounts from Yankee papers, which are not at all reliable.

And the other Richmond papers believe the Yankee account of the McCausland and Johnson affair either a fabrication entire, or a gross exaggeration.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of Tuesday gives the following description of the defences of Mobile—the most prominent, but not the most important of which have, as announced within the past few days, fallen into the power of the enemy:

Fort Morgan, distant thirty miles below the city, commands the main channel from the Gulf to Mobile bay. It is situated on Mobile Point, towards Pensacola, on the mainland.—Capt. Richard L. Page, C. S. Navy—temporarily a Brigadier General in our army—is in command. He is an admirable officer. The fort is bomb-proof, casemated with stone, and well supplied with food, heavy artillery and munitions of war. It is one of the finest forts ever erected by the United States Government, and was planned (we believe) by Napoleon's celebrated Engineer aide-de-camp, Gen. Bernard, who entered the American army after the restoration of the Bourbons, and was afterwards Secretary of War under Louis Philippe. Admiral Farragut did not attempt, and will not, to reduce it by a bombardment. He ran by it, as he ran by Fort Jackson, Port Hudson, and Vicksburg. His monitors are now attacking Fort Powell, a sunken stone-battery—like Cronstadt in the Neva, and Fortress Calhoun in Hampton Roads—which obstructs the channel called Grant's Pass, at the South-western entrance of Mobile Bay.—Farragut's fleet is inside the bay; but Canby's troops are outside, on Dauphin Island. Transports cannot safely run by Fort Morgan.—Farragut is seeking to reduce Fort Powell, to enable Canby to disembark near the city, instead of marching from Pascagoula on Fortersville. Fort Powell is very strong. It was constructed by a gifted young officer of the Navy, who recently died while in command of it a post—Lieut. W. H. Lewellyn Powell, of Alexandria—and is regarded as a crowning evidence of his genius. It is not stated whether this battery is being attacked from the Bay side or from the Gulf. Several months ago, Admiral Farragut failed to demolish it by a bombardment. His fleet was then outside of the Bay. We are not advised of its capacity to resist an attack from the Bay side, or whether Farragut relies upon cutting off its supplies. Admiral Buchanan is a most vigilant officer. He doubtless obstructed the channel near the city, wherever it was practicable. Mobile bay is distant several miles from the city—probably beyond shelling range. The bay is sufficiently contracted near the bar to admit of the erection of batteries commanding the water being shoal on either side of the channel. Vessels drawing over nine feet of water cannot cross the bar, when unobstructed. Farragut's vessels, however, may have been lightened for the purpose, as the Hartford and Brooklyn, which were men-of-war, but not Penguins, and the light draught Monitors.

Our gunboats, especially the Tennessee, were well built, well manned, well defended, and well commanded. But they were grossly outnumbered, and the number of armed enemies increasing. Farragut had reinforcing ships of war from the North arrived, and others coming. Buchanan's flag ship, the Tennessee, was built of iron carried 16 guns, drawing nine feet and weighing 800 tons, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible] and Henry Sheppard, [illegible] Secretary of State, [illegible] Judge Magrath, ex-Governor [illegible] ville S. C., to be imprisoned [illegible] Sumter on the 10th September, for two months on the 20th.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

What Next?

Under our enquiry "What Next?" in our last, we took occasion to say, that the law should at once be put in force upon such persons as held offices, or performed functions, as to whom an oath of allegiance was exacted and who had until now refused or neglected to be sworn; and that such as had sworn allegiance and had violated it, ought to be tried and brought to punishment.

There is no higher crime than disloyalty; none more injurious to society, and none meaner or baser. As patriotism is virtuous and honorable, so disloyalty is vicious and dishonorable; for no man is obliged to be the citizen of a country—he can leave it, if it does not suit him; but he has no right to live under its laws, make a living out of its people, and enjoy the privileges of its citizenship, and be disloyal to its sovereignty. How can Judges, themselves sworn and paid officers, reconcile it to themselves to arraign and try lesser criminals, who commit petty offences, as they do on every circuit, and permit these more grievous misdemeanors to pass without notice?

But there is another class of persons who richly merit the notice of Grand Jurors and Judges: We mean the leaders and such members as still remain in the secret Tory Association, calling itself the "Heroes of America." This is a wider spread and more dangerous organization than has yet been developed, and would have been one of much greater danger if any disaster had befallen us in this campaign.

It was introduced into this section, we are assured, by a man of note, who received the suggestion directly from the enemy, who are conversant with its signs, and recognize its obligations to a certain extent. The chief initiators are, in many instances, preachers, and in some instances they officiate as teachers of *colored congregations;* and many of the members are men of sufficient intelligence to be entirely aware of the crime they have committed.

Upon these the strength of the law ought to be brought to bear. Not only the law, but the churches should take hold of their delinquent preachers, and exercise upon them a discipline suitable to their offence.

We are of the opinion that every man who has joined this nefarious association, or encouraged or aided others to do so, has been guilty of treason, and is liable in the courts of the Confederate States. The overt act consists in the assumption of obligations towards the enemy as contained in the oath—the establishment of communication with him by signs mutually understood, and the recognition of favors to be received at his hands. The very act of initiation, is a conspiracy with the enemy against the peace and welfare of our Government, and is simply the deduction of treason, so far as it is an act of traitorous to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort."

If it can be proved that this society had its origin with the enemy, its signs understood by them, its obligations regarded as sacred, then unanimity in the overt act of treason. [illegible] proof not to exist.

But if not traced, such a conspiracy is a high misdemeanor. On examination, it is discovered that neither under the old flag nor under that of the Confederacy, but the United States, are here the Confederate States legislators of the officers of a foreign power against the Government, inasmuch as these States have only legislators of sovereignty and have not conferred it upon the latter.

It is time for us, the only Congress should ever meet, remedy the defect, for surely we can call all manner of evils, and the Government be put in imminent peril, if conspiracy can neither be arrested nor punished by the tribunals of the Confederacy. But one thing is certain, such a conspiracy as this exists society, is a common law offence, and the subject of jurisdiction in the State. It is to be expected, therefore, that the grand juries of the different counties will take these matters in charge, and that they will investigate them thoroughly, to sift this organization, discover its leaders and abettors, and by their proper punishment save society from the dissemination of such injurious examples.

But there are other offences dangerous and injurious, and more difficult to deal with.—These are seditious speakings and writings. There is a natural and instinctive love among freemen for liberty of speech and of the press, and to such length has this been carried, that under the form of this LIBERTY, has much license been indulged, and great mischief perpetrated upon society and government. In North Carolina this license has been and continues to be of the extremest character, and its evil effects have been felt in the increase of dissatisfaction among our people and troops, in the desertion from the army, in the notorious encouragement of the enemy. The positive evil of this state of things has been the prolongation of the war, the hindering of the measures of government, and the agitation of the people. From this evil the State has now a right to claim deliverance. A vast majority has put the ban [illegible] public sentiment upholds the arm of government, and will sustain it in any just measures for the suppression of this evil.

In our next, we will point out specific instances of this kind of offence against society, with our own suggestions of the remedy.

We congratulate our friend of the Salisbury Watchman on the debut of Mr. Nathaniel Boyden. The people of Rowan and Davie have very properly repudiated a man who refused to pay his debts and who introduced a Confederate bill into our legislature.

Mobile.

The wire last night flashed the intelligence that the enemy's fleet had passed Fort Morgan—that Buchanan, who fought in the Merrimac, and sunk the Cumberland, and whipped the Congress, had encountered the seventeen fleet of fourteen ships and three Iron clads, with the Tennessee, the Selma and the Gaines, in a desperate fight; during which the Tennessee had surrendered, with Admiral Buchanan, wounded, on board; the Selma had been captured, and the Gaines beached near the Hospital of Fort Morgan and was safe, and the enemy firing at Fort Powell after having lost a monitor and a ship. All this denotes a determined attack on Mobile. But it does not denote the capture of the city, by any manner of means.

All that the foe has accomplished, has been at the outpost. He might have appeared before Fort Powell before ever receiving the fire of Morgan, and the brave Buchanan might well have waited within the harbor, until the outer works were imperilled, before giving the small navy of the Confederates to the hazard of the dread rencounter against such numerical advantage. Along the Bay of Mobile the fortifications have been erected with skill and labor. Time of ample dimension has been afforded—warning of sufficient meaning has been given—and the material of labor has been furnished. Mobile ought to be impregnable, and there is no need for dread and apprehension. We may see an accumulation of force, as at Charleston. The city may be shelled—Greek fire, the fire of a hellish yankee vengeance, may be thrown on the homes of its people—women and children may be driven for shelter to the woods to live in tents, while their hearthstones are bursted by the solid shot. But Mobile will not be delivered up and like to Charleston, Petersburg and Atlanta, the infuriate effort of a malign foe will be an abortion.

It has not yet befallen us this campaign to recount a serious disaster. The prayers of our people and the valor of our soldiers, God and the army under God, have preserved us; and we have faith "Be not afraid." Though cowards and traitors gloom and despond, "be not afraid," is uttered in every act, and breathed in every whisper, and betokened in every sign that comes "from the front." The cause is uppermost, and the new-born Empire already sees the sun.

P. S.—The cowardly surrender of Fort Gaines by Colonel Anderson, was not anticipated when we wrote the above article. But disastrous as is this act, it does not involve the capture of the city. This Fort is not essential to its defence, and Maury and his force will yet give a good account to the country.

Deserters.

Since our article of yesterday, we have seen the order from Lieut. Gen. Holmes, requiring the Senior Reserves to be employed in the arresting of deserters. This is a move in the right direction. By all means let the authorities in North Carolina make one part of the State too hot for these characters. If [illegible] in order effectually to accomplish this, patrols should be out all the time, in the infested portions, so as to follow and keep the deserter constantly on the march—allow him no respite from fatigue, nor suffer him to halt for refreshment—make it far more intolerable for him to be at his post with the army.

[illegible] can materially aid him. Among his justices of the peace and militia officers, there are many men who are not protectors of traitors and useful in that way, nor of any use in their capacity as officers. The citizens' universal sentiment is, that these persons ought to do military service. If they cannot be encouraged, at least let them be employed at home. The Adjutant General may well count those of them who are not engaged in useful occupations, so as to relieve the Senior Reserves in the performance of their labor of taking deserters.

And to the deserter we would say, why remain in your present dishonorable attitude? Your position is one of increasing peril. The last blow of the war is now being stricken. If all are at their post, this blow may be so dealt as to ensure a speedy peace. The signs of peace are brighter every day. What will be the condition of the deserter when the war is over—when the true soldiers come back to their neighborhoods? Think you that you will be forgiven? Not unless you redeem the crime by hastening back to duty. If you come if now voluntarily, go to duty, aid the cause, and are found among the faithful in the day of deliverance, you will be safe. But to all deserters who determine to continue in their crime, we tell you that your life is forfeited—that the whole power of the State will be brought to bear upon you, that armed men will hunt you in your hiding places, and find you—there will be no hope for you. Let deserters then, heed this warning, hasten to surrender and return to duty, and make their name conspicuous. The cause needs every man, and all must come.

We copy the following from the Macon Confederate:

[illegible] interview with Gen. Hamilton yesterday, he stated that at the time of his surrender but few men were with him. Fifteen to sixteen hundred of his troops had scattered and fled in all directions about three hours before he gave up his sword. He further states that his officers reported to him that their ammunition was exhausted. Had the gallant Confederates known of this they would have furnished them powder to enable them to fight it out, for our troops would much prefer killing raiders to taking them prisoners. Stoneman says that of the 600 men brought in, all but 240 were captured after his surrender. Everybody can take his statement for what it is worth.

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

RICHMOND.—Capt. B. F. Little is elected to the Commons, beating O. H. Dockery 504 votes.

BURKE—Senate—Poe 810, Patterson 172. Patterson elected in the district. Commons—J. J. Erwin elected.

LINCOLN—Ambrose Costner elected to the Commons.

GASTON—Commons—W. T. Shipp.

GASTON, LINCOLN AND CATAWBA—Senate, M. S. McCorkle.

CLEAVELAND, RUTHERFORD AND POLK.—Dr. W. T. Miller is elected to the Senate.

SAMPSON—Senate—Wm. Kirby. Commons—L. A. Powell, Patrick Murphy.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.—Senate—J. W. Ellis.

PERSON—Senate—Winstead 893, Holeman 318. Walker 106. Commons—Cunningham 651, Wilkerson 109. Sheriff—Smith elected.

GREENE—Commons—Best 809, Freeman 215. Speight elected Senator from Greene and Lenoir.

MARTIN—Senate—Stubbs elected. Commons—S. W. Outterbridge elected over Waldo by 6 majority.

ALEXANDER—Senate—Bogle elected. Commons—Carson elected.

WASHINGTON AND MARTIN—J. R. Stubbs elected to the Senate. Maj. S. C. Latham, Commons from Washington. Sheriff—Durden elected. Washington claims to be the banner county, having given Vance 338—Holden *none!*

FRANKLIN—Senate—W. Harris. Commons—W. K. Davis. Holden received only 17 votes in the county.

CHOWAN.—Vance 250, Holden 3. Ewe elected to the Senate and Bembury to the Commons.

MOORE.—Commons, E. J. Harrington.—Poll: Harrington 559, T. W. Ritter (Holdenite) 492.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY SENATOR.—Moore: Dr. J. M. Crump 545, Bright (Holdenite) 457. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293—Sheriff, McAuly, 219, Lander 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

NASH.—Taylor elected to the Senate, and Harris to the Commons—the Holden candidates received less than 50 votes in the county.

ANSON.—Senate, Smith 554, Walkup 156. Commons, Dargan 413, Liles 281, Conway 188, Polk 230, Harlee 66, Barnes 150. Sheriff, Fields 434, Pope 159.

From the Savannah Republican.

Lieut. General Hardee and his Position.

In a recent correspondence of "P. W. A," from the Virginia stand point, the country has been furnished with a history or resume of the removal of General Johnston from the Army of Tennessee, and of affairs generally connected with that act of the President.

We, in common with a large portion of the people of the country, were surprised at the time, that the command did not devolve upon General Hardee, as second in command to General Johnston; for no soldier in the war has a brighter record, and certainly no one has achieved greater or more brilliant successes in the field. It was strange then to the minds of many, not only in the army, but out of it, that general Hardee was not the successor of General Johnston.

In the correspondence of "P. W. A," this matter is discussed, but we have been informed by officers from the Army of Tennessee, with whom we have recently conversed, that the correspondent does General Hardee great injustice, and it is but due to that noble officer that his position be fully defined before the country.

To those who have not seen the correspondence, we will mention that the writer states, in substance, that General Hardee was not offered the command as successor to General Johnston, because he had most positively declined the command of the same army in November last, when Gen. Bragg was removed, and further states that a modest estimate of his own abilities and a wish not to assume responsibility, were the cause which impelled him to refuse the command, and for this reason the President did not tender it to him a second time.

Very few persons out of the army understood fully, nor have they appreciated the act of General Hardee in November last. It was certainly not a wish to decline responsibility nor slight, but a modest estimate of his ability to command, which prompted him to act as he did. It was something more noble, more sublime, and as a patriot soldier, his motives should be known, and should form a part of history.

After the battle of Missionary Ridge, the army was demoralized, and the country was dispirited. General Hardee came from that field, as from all others, with flying colors, and on the removal of General Bragg, was offered and urged to take the command. He weighed the matter with due consideration, and decided to decline; not as "P. W. A." states, from any want of confidence in himself, or a desire to shirk responsibility. These allegations we are informed, do the tried and noble soldier great injustice. He felt that as the army was broken and demoralized, and the country dispirited, it would require more than he probably could bring to bear upon the situation as a new commander, to secure at once the confidence of the people, and re-establish the morale of the army. There were two old and tried soldiers who already possessed the unbounded confidence of the army and country in the persons of both General Johnston and General Beauregard, and it was to one of these noble chieftains that General Hardee, with the modesty of true merit and forgetting self in the emergency of country's peril, turned as the proper man for the place and the occasion. His personal ambition was secondary to the salvation of his country, and this he could not, and would not sacrifice to the risk of personal glory. What more noble act of heroism could he have accomplished than this? His judgment and foresight too were proven by following events, for by the appointment of Gen. Johnston, the army and country too were quickly and almost magically reinvigorated, and in a short time, by the valuable aid which he administered, together with General Johnston, the whole prospect became bright and promising.

This act of self-abnegation on the part of Gen. Hardee certainly eclipsed all his deeds of valor in the field, and when the country comes to know and to appreciate the history of the affair as [illegible] published, it will add one more [illegible] among the brightest of [illegible].

KITTRELL SPRINGS HOSPITAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A soldier writing some paper from General Hospital, No. Raleigh, gives a cheering account of the interest taken in that Hospital by the ladies Raleigh, and also speaks commendingly the skill of those who have the said hospit in charge. I having been an inmate of t hospital at this place, feel under obligatio to acknowledge the attention received fro the ladies of this and the surrounding com munities, and also from those who have t supervision of the patients under their charg This hospital being located in the count could not be visted by those outside of t pale as often as if it were situated in the cit but this difficulty has been somewhat ove come by the weekly visit of the ladies, wh bring with them large quantities of delicacie and place them in the hands of the Stewar who makes a liberal distribution of the among the patients. In this way the frien of this hospital have contributed much for th improvement and comfort of those sent he for medical treatment.

We shall be pardoned for venturing a su gestion to those who come here on errands mercy. I think it is not deemed desirab that large numbers of ladies should visit t wards at the same time. This often produc in very sick patients unusual excitement which often results in injury, and although I have heard no complaint from Surgeons this particular, yet my observation and exp rience teach me, that in order to promote t well being of the sufferers, but few visitan should be admitted to the ward at once. L those who have large experience in sick room visit them in company with the ward-ma rons as often as they will; but let others co tent themselves with speaking cheerfully a encouragingly to the convalescents, and wi contributing as much as they desire in t way of provisions, which will always b thankfully received and impartially distrib ted.

It has been but a few weeks since th hospital commenced operations; yet under t supervision and control of Dr. H. A. Bu Surgeon in charge, it has attained a proficie cy not surpassed by many of long standi Is organization is perfect. Every depar ment is managed with admirable skill; n disorder or confusion ever being manifest. the Medical department Drs. Jones, Dra and Berry, who have their respective war are untiring in their efforts to alleviate t suffering, and by kind words or sallies of ge humor often revive the spirits of the despon ing.

In the culinary department, Dr. G. V Blacknall has exhibited his usual ingenuity supplying every edible that the markets ford which is palatable or nutritious for t sick. And although there have been so complaintings yet upon a close observati for more than two weeks, I have no hesitati in affirming that the fare in this institut is excellent, both for the enlisted men a officers. Indeed, considering the hardn of the times, and the scarcity of provisio it is marvelous what a variety of dishes, w served up, are daily placed upon the table.

In its general management, Dr. H. A. B has shown himself fully competent to cau on with success an enterprise which is admi ted by all to be encumbered with numer difficulties. His position is one which requi the greatest decision of character, a deep sight into human nature, and an exercise the most patient forbearance; yet his lo service in the field, his experience in the h pital at Wilmington, together with his nat ability, qualify him for the responsible po tion he now occupies. The friends of t suffering may congratulate themselves having such an asylum for those who h been wounded or worn out in their country service.

The laws of the institution to which all a required to yield implicit obedience, are wholesome and just. While intemperance, a disregard of cleanliness, and all disorders a strictly prohibited and summarily punish yet the lovers of peace and good order fi put the slightest oppression from these w meritorious.

A PATIENT.

THE CHINESE SUGA CANE AND CATTLE.—Di different times articles have appeared in t papers in regard to the propriety of feedi the Chinese sugar cane to cattle—some co tending that it is injurious, others that it is beneficial. The following letter to the Fayet ville *Observer* is from one of the best farme in this State. The writer's testimony is in favor of feeding the cane to cattle after h ing it in the sun a day or two.

RICHINGHAM, July 20, 1864

Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of the 14th a letter from a highly respectable gentlem and physician of Clinton, Sampson coun , upon the great danger to be apprehended fr soiling cattle with Chinese sugar cane.

That there is something poisonous and p nicious detrimental to cattle, when given t a feed in a wet and green condition, (that is before it is allowed to "wilt" or to "wither" by the sun,) I do not deny, for I have experienced it myself, but if cut and it be allowed to remain in the sun one or two days, it is *perfectly harmless*, and the best of food for cattle or mules.

I have used it as above described tolerably extensively for some seven years, and have never experienced the least injury from it.

Why or what property there is in it to destroy cattle when given in a wet and green condition, I have no means of ascertaining, but I will agree to pay for any cow who, when fed as I describe, shall be injured thereby.

Some years ago, my attention was called to the danger of feeding it in a wet and green condition by the Southern Cultivator, who while admitting that it should not be fed in a wet and green state, roundly denied that in any instance could be produced in which it had ever proved injurious when used as above stated. Respectfully, W. F. LEAK

In order to be on the safe side it would be well to follow Mr. Leak's directions, but we know that many feed the cane to cattle green, and we have heard of no injury resulting thereby.

REVENGE IS SWEET.—"Seymour," an intelligent correspondent of the *Daily News*, is somewhat apologetic because the rebels destroyed bridges and private property in Maryland. We confess we see nothing to apologize for in this act, even though they had razed every house to the ground, and destroyed every vestige of property in their track that they could conveniently carry away. "Revenge is sweet," according to the old adage, and consequently, if they had burned and destroyed, leaving nought but the blackness of desolation and ruin wherever the foot of the invader pressed our soil, it would only be a withheld retaliation for the unauthorized outrages and crimes which have been committed under the [illegible] in the South by our armies during the last [illegible] years.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Since the explosion of Friday, nothing of interest has occurred except some mortar shelling and picket firing, resulting in nothing. Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the valley; he is not believed, however, to have abandoned mining, but still perseveres in digging.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says, the city council of Philadelphia has voted to pay four hundred dollars bounty to every volunteer. The most extensive gang of of counterfeiters ever known in the United States, was broken up at St. Louis, and a large amount of counterfeit greenbacks secured.

Great excitement exist in Montgomery county, in consequence of an attempt to capture a band of guerillas and deserters in that county. Citizens Hillsboro' fear the rebels will execute their threats to burn the town. A regiment of infantry has been ordered to Hillsboro', and stormy times are anticipated.

Wade, of Ohio, and Davis, of Maryland, have published letters strongly animadverting upon the refusal of Lincoln to sign a bill for the reorganization of the rebel State governments.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Friday night Lt. Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. The enemy yesterday and to-day are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray; great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Murphy and Burnett, of the Navy.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

MOBILE, August 8.—I am painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of General Page. Page enquired by signal what his purpose was, and received no answer.

His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed—"Hold on to your Fort." The same night Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. Page left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender, relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signalled this morning, no answer was received except the hoisting of a yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The explosion of yesterday is still unexplained. The enemy are contracting their lines on our right—their left—and receding from the direction of the Weldon Railroad. Everything indicates the enemy throwing themselves in diminished force on the defensive. Little or no sharp shooting and scarcely any mortar or artillery firing to-day.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 9.—Last night and this morning passed without any demonstration on the part of enemy. Some few shells were thrown in to the city without doing any damage.

The enemy evince a disposition to extent their right further, which rests near the Campelton road. A Captain and Lieutenant from McCook's raiders, who deserted from our army last winter, were captured yesterday.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Last night a soldier train ran into a landslide between Pollard and Montgomery, killing twelve and wounding fifty-seven of the first Mississippi battalion of artillery.

Last night two white men and one negro were arrested for cutting telegraph wires. Some Federal vessels are cruising in the Bay. The garrison in Fort Morgan is in fine spirits. All quiet below.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night, bringing thirty Surgeons and two Chaplains. The Baltimore American of the 9th says, advices from the upper Potomac state that the rebels have again left Maryland in full retreat. It is said that great haste was made in the movement, as the federal forces on the South side of the Potomac were threatening their rear.

The main rebel force under Early is reported retreating on Winchester. Sherridan has been temporarily placed in command of the department of the Shenandoah.

Kelly reports that Averill overtook the rebels under McCausland at Moorefield on Sunday, and attacked them, capturing all their artillery and five hundred prisoners. The American is much elated by this news, and the reports from Mobile.

Nothing important from Grant. Both armies are engaged in strengthening their defensive works.

A telegram from Fort Smith claims a victory over the Confederates under Cooper and Standwatie on 31st ultimo.

European advices of the 29th are unimportant. Confederate loan active at improved rates.

Latest gold quotation in New York 257.

The Northern Democracy.

The Alexandria *Gazette* of the 1st inst. says:

The difference of opinion between the leading democrats of the North, which have heretofore divided them into "War" and "Peace Democrats," seems to be vanished.—The New York *World* (war) says: "The new President to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be a man ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace, a man who shall represent truly the dignity and power of the nation, and who will not be unwilling even to tender an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States." The N. Y. *News* (peace) agrees to this, saying: "The peace Democracy will indorse a nomination that faithfully represents the sentiment here stated. They are willing to trust to the good sense and patriotism of the people for the realization of a definite Peace on the coupling of an Armistice and National Convention."

It then seems likely that "an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States," will be the basis Avenue of the platform of principles to be put forth by the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Chicago on the 29th of August.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, in classes. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable monthly, in advances; or, about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, President.

july 29-w10t

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Bush. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

92-d1t&wtf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1864.

Sarah Fisher,
vs.
Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, Heirs at Law of Thomas Fisher, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Confederate for six successive weeks, notifying said parties personally to appear at the Court House in Morganton, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at office in Morganton, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A. D. 1864.

J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.

july 26-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd
vs.
Distributers of Jos. A. Williams, deceased.
} Petition to divide Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that B. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-19,w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John C. Plummer
vs.
Ralph Blevins.
} Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of aw to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C.

June 29 w6t

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster, ($50 per 100)	1 00
Love and Liberty—Song ($40, per 100)	75
The above books are just from the press.	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, by L Branson,	2 00
Hill's Poems, by Theo H Hill,	1 50
Morven and Linda, by Rev A W Mangum,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, by M B Moore,	75
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A W Mangum,	2 00

☞ The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's Catechism,	75
Camp and Field, by Dr Joseph Cross,	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes, Illustrated,	3 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations, E H Pollard,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems' Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, 3 vols.,	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems' Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, in 12 vols,	125 00
Bancroft's History United States, 7 vols.,	85 00
Abbot's Illustrated Histories, each	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, by Rev T M Baker,	1 50
A Few Chestnuts for the Children, by Uncle Charles,	1 50
A Sunday School in Every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, by H F Buckner,	1 25
Robert Cushman or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, by Uncle Charles,	75
Life of T C Wimberly, by Uncle Charles,	75
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS.

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Baynard Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Geometry,	6 00
School of the Soldier,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria, by Miss Evans,	3 00
Maxwell Gilliat, by Rosa Lauderdale,	3 00
Duncan Adams or Confederate Deserter,	1 25
Lady Richmond Hyatt, by M E Bradley,	3 00
Robert Ardath, by W F Gill,	3 00
Mansfield, by [illegible]	3 00
Les Miserables, Hatton,	3 00
" " Dr. Deems,	3 00
" " Jane Porter,	3 00
Rules and Regulations of Morgan and Men,	6 00
Field and Fireside Novelette,	3 00
Miss Harper, by Miss Evans,	3 00
The Bride of the Battle,	3 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage. BARNHOW & PARKER.

July 1-12m. Raleigh, N. C.